The New-York Times.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Destruction by the Earthquake in California.

Thirty Persons Killed and Three Hundred Wounded.

A Thousand Shocks Counted from Tuesday to Thursday.

Reported Escape of a Cuban Blockade Runner from Aspinwall.

Thiers Declares that France is Not Without Alliances.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Still Further Details of the Catastrophe—Houses Crumbling—Fissures in the Earth—Over Three Hundred Shocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Dispatches received from the volcanic district in Inyo County, 400 miles south-east from this city, give additional details of the earthquake disaster on Tuesday last. The shocks still continue, though with decreased violence. It is remarkable that only a slight shock, on Tuesday, was felt in Central and Northern California. Cerro Gordo was badly damaged, having several buildings thrown down, and one man killed. Lone Pine appears to have been directly over the centre of the disturbance. Among the killed at the latter place was Mr. GREY, aged forty-two years, and a native of Texas. The remainder were all Spanish-Americans. The first shock is described as resembling a park of artillery fired directly beneath the town.

Col. WHIPPLE, who was in the second story of an adobe house, states that he had just time to jump from bed and get to the doorway, when the house appeared to crumble to pieces beneath him. He was buried among the ruins, but succeeded in extricating himself from the *débris*, having received several severe but not dangerous wounds.

The scene beggars description. Nearly the whole populace was buried beneath the ruins. Cries for help and screams of pain from the wounded beneath the ruins filled the air, while those who escaped were calling for aid to rescue fathers, mothers, wives and children. The first shock was followed in quick succession by three others. Over 300 distinct shocks were felt between 2½ o'clock and sunrise—in fact, the earth was in a constant tremble for over three hours. A chasm was opened extending thirty-five miles down the valley, ranging from three inches to forty feet in width; rocks were torn from their places and rolled down into the valley.

At Swansea, Col. TREGALLOS, of the smelting works, was killed, and great desolation prevails among the inhabitants of Lone Pine.

A dispatch, today, from Visalia, says several shocks were felt in that city last night, and are still coming from the south-east.

Persons anticipate finding immense chasms in the mountains east of us as soon as the snow disappears enough to admit of investigation. There are rumors of a volcano in active operation having been seen from the summit of Greenhood Mountain, sixty miles south of Visalia, but it is considered, at least, dubious. The Indians in that vicinity have all left—fearing the recurrence of the general convulsion of nature which, according to their traditions, occurred in that region some hundreds of years ago, and created what is know as Owen's River Valley, but which was before a chain of mountains.

The section affected by the earthquake was sparsely inhabited, mainly by people engaged in working the silver-bearing lead-mines.

Killed and Wounded—Singular Physical Changes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Additional advices from Inyo County place the number killed by the earthquake on Tuesday at thirty, besides 100 wounded. In the desert country stretching from Owen's Lake to the Mexican line are innumerable craters not long extinct, besides several mud volcanoes, and it is supposed that some of these old volcanoes may be in eruption again. A gentleman from Independence asserts that smoke and ashes from a volcano were distinctly seen southward from that place, and word has been brought there that lava was seen flowing down the mountain, but the report is not authenticated. The shocks continued decreasing in force up to Thursday morning, when over 1,000 had been counted. At Tibbett's ranch, fifteen miles above Independence, forty acres of ground sunk seven feet below the surface of the surrounding country. Big Owen's Lake has risen four feet since the first shocks. Owen's River ran over its banks depositing shoals of fish on the shore, afterward it receded for a distance of three or four miles. Through Lone Pine the earth cracked; one side remained stationary while the other sank seven or eight feet, leaving a wall of earth extending over three miles in length, where formerly was a level plain. Innumerable cracks were made throughout the valley. Kern and Owen's Rivers turned and ran up stream for several minutes, leaving their beds dry, and finally returned with largely increased volume. There has been no parallel to this earthquake since the year 1812, when the missions of San Juan Capistrano and La Purissima in Southern California were destroyed. Of course, the earthquake is the matter of common conversation throughout California, but creates not the slightest apprehension outside of the district affected.

Earthquake Shock in Nevada.

From the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise, March 24.

Quite a smart earthquake shock occurred here yesterday afternoon at 1:35. The "visitation" was of two or three seconds' duration, and was very sensibly felt in the upper stories of most brick buildings in the city. In some of the saloons the bar fixtures were observed to rattle, but the shock was not so strong as to be observed by persons walking in the streets. The weather was calm and the sky almost cloudless. Experts pronounced it good earthquake weather, but the chances are they would have said nothing about it had they not been told that a shock had been felt.

CUBA.

Watching a Blockade-Runner—Rumored Escape of the Vessel from the Spanish Man-of-War.

HAVANA, March 31.—The Spanish war-steamer *Tornado* arrived today from Aspinwall. She reports matters quiet there. The *Pizarro* was watching the blockade-runner *Virginius*. The rumors of an expected fight prove unwarranted. The *Virginius* was only anxious to escape.

KEY WEST, March 31.—News has been received here that the steamer *Virginius* has succeeded in escaping from the harbor of Aspinwall, and is on her way to this port.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

Remonstrances Against the Action of Spain—His Release to be Demanded.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President will to-morrow send to the House of Representatives a reply to a resolution calling for information relative to the trial, conviction and sentence of Dr. HOWARD by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The documents are voluminous, beginning with December, 1870. They show much interest on the part of our Government in the matter, and that not a little difficulty existed to determine whether the doctor was really a citizen of the United States. Our Government has asked for, but has not yet received, a copy of the proceedings of the Court-martial before which HOWARD was tried. The Spanish Minister here says, on information received from Cuba, that HOWARD did not there enroll himself as a foreigner, as required by the law of 1870. There are, however, other papers tending to show his American citizenship. It is evident that the Secretary of State is not entirely clear on that point. He has, however, instructed our Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid to bring this case to the attention of the Spanish Government, and to point out the fact that HOWARD is a native citizen of the United States, and to remonstrate against the proceedings of the Spanish authorities in Cuba in his case, as a violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain, and to ask for his immediate release.

FRANCE.

The Assembly Takes a Recess—Speech of M. Thiers.

PARIS, March 31.—The National Assembly took a recess, yesterday, until the 22d of April. Previous to the adjournment President THIERS addressed the Assembly. He guaranteed the maintenance of internal order, declared the army was faithful, and assured the Chamber that no interruption of peace was threatened from abroad. In the course of his speech he intimated that France was not entirely isolated; she was not without alliances.

Execution of the Murderer of the Journalist Chaudey.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PREAU-DE-WEDEL, convicted of the murder of poor GUSTAVE CHAUDEY, the first victim of the Commune, was executed at Satory, on March 18, shortly after 6 o'clock. He died so bravely, and so strenuously protested his innocence, proclaiming it with his very last breath, just before he fell, that enough public sympathy may possibly be felt for him to strengthen the hands of the party who clamor fiercely at the execution of any Communist. It is, therefore, but right, perhaps, to remind those who may have forgotten the circumstances of CHAUDEY's murder, that it is not as a Communist, but as a criminal guilty of the most heinous crime known to the law, that PREAU-DE-WEDEL has been put to death, and that, therefore, those only have a right to protest against his punishment who protest against all capital punishment, on whatsoever grounds.

I took a roundabout route in order to get ahead, and, driving quickly, arrived at Satory some time before the procession. The place of execution was the ground used for practice-firing, at the upper end near the butts, slightly to the left. A large force which I have since heard estimated at over 5,000 men of all arms, composed of detachments furnished by different regiments, was already posted there, drawn up along the sides of the firing ground, and thus forming, as it were, a huge hollow trilateral. Its wide interior was kept rigidly clear of trespassers, an outer belt of cavalry not allowing them, at most points, even to approach the main body of the force. In the morning air, clear, bright and fresh, though cold, with a keen March wind, the whole scene looked much more like the preliminaries of a brilliant review than of a solemn tragedy, and the crowd outside the ring almost seemed so to find it, for, though on the whole they were well-behaved, they did not preserve anything like the same attitude of silent reverence by which I had been struck in the crowd outside the prison. They were composed almost exclusively of military men from the camp close by, and there were a few women, with whom the soldiers cracked jests, no slight diversion being occasioned by the efforts of the more eager spectators to clamber up into some trees, from which a good view of the forthcoming spectacle was to be had. A large sloping mound which rose just outside the ranks, almost in a line with the spot destined for the execution, was as thickly covered with human beings as the Grand Stand on a Derby day. Below it, scarcely a hundred yards off, was a plain rough piece of wood. It was the post in front of which the criminal was soon to take his last stand. Near it were the dozen soldiers who formed the "*peloton d'exécution*," commanded by an officer, and as they formed the one solitary group, in grim isolation, within the lines, their movements as they primed or examined their arms, could be distinctly seen, and were watched with the keenest interest. It was noticed that they loaded and set apart four spare rifles side by side on the ground, as if intended for the *coup de grâce*.

All this time every eye was being constantly strained in the direction from which the prisoner and his escort were to appear, and soon after 6 o'clock a loud beating of drums and blowing of trumpets told that they were in sight. It is one of the strangest and most discordant features in these executions that the approach of the poor wretch doomed to an ignominious death is announced by a quick double beat of drums, rattling out the same stirring measure as welcomes the advance of a victorious General, and as the doomed man slowly draws nearer the rattle is caught up from drum to drum, jarring horribly on unaccustomed nerves. Today it did not cease till he had been driven up close to the execution post. He then got out of the van, courteously saluted, as he passed them, a group of officers, and walked to the post with a perfectly steady step and bold, upright bearing. There the formality of reading out his death-warrant was again gone through. A soldier approached to bandage his eyes, but PREAU waved him off, and obtained the commanding officer's permission to remain unblinded, declaring that he was not afraid to look on death. Meantime, the firing party had drawn up to within a few paces and were getting their rifles ready. The Abbé FOLLEY had barely time to receive the last, almost convulsive, embrace the prisoner gave him, bending forward to throw his arms round his confessor's neck. As the Abbé stepped back, PREAU-DE-WEDEL quickly recovered his erect position, and, drawing himself up to his full height, waved his cap with the right hand, pressed the left upon his heart, and exclaimed in loud tones, so clear and ringing that they might almost have reached the furthest lines, "*Soldats, je meurs innocent; visez droit au cœur. Feu.*" Simultaneously with the utterance of the words, the officer raised his sword, and with it rose the rifles of his men. Before the echoes had died away, the sword and rifles fell together; two volleys flashed in such quick succession that neither eye nor ear distinctly caught the pause between them, and a riddled mass of flesh and blood dropped heavily, like a straight-falling clod, to the ground. His death must have been instantaneous, for the firing was so good that out of twelve bullets ten struck him, eight in vital parts. Nevertheless, after the medical examination of the body, the usual *coup de grâce* was given, as a matter of form, by a soldier with one of the spare rifles. The body was then stretched out and left entirely alone, in order that the troops might file past it in quick marching order, with drums beating a lively air, and it is hard to imagine a ghastlier contrast than that between the jovial bands, full of movement and lusty life, and the pale upturned face of the motionless, deserted corpse. The marching past over, the whole painful ceremony was at an end, and nothing was left but to take the dead man's body to the cemetery, thence to be consigned to his relatives and friends. I cannot say that the ceremony struck me as, on the whole, morally very impressive, or exactly calculated to deter others from imitating the sufferer's criminal career. The form of death was at once too imposing, not to say grand, and too painless to inspire much terror. Possibly, however, it was partly robbed of its terrors by the courageous and dignified bearing with which it was undergone. Whatever PREAU-DE-WEDEL's faults, he had at least the merit of being brave.

MISSISSIPPI DESPERADOES.

Authorities Defied and their Lives Threatened—Troops Necessary to Enforce the Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Gen. EMORY has sent to the War Department a letter from Lieut. and Aid-de-Camp KING, dated New-Orleans, March 6, 1872, saying that great lawlessness exists throughout the entire State of Mississippi, but it cannot all be ascribed to Kuklux organizations. The trial of several prominent members of the gang, and the arrest of a large party from the vicinity of Corinth, and their confinement in the post guard-house at Holly Springs, has done much toward their general disbandment, nevertheless there is a bitter and revengeful spirit in every portion of the State against the Federal Government, and there can be no doubt of the fact that, when unsupported by regular troops, the authorities are defied and their lives threatened by the desperadoes whom they are constantly called upon to arrest. Messrs. PIERCE and SHAUGHNESSY, United States Marshals for the Northern and Southern Districts of Mississippi respectively, and WILEY WELLS, the District-Attorney, are given as authority for these statements. Gen. EMORY, in a letter dated March 8, says: "Last month I went to Jackson to see Gov. POWERS, who had sent me various communication asking for troops. I am perfectly satisfied from that visit his requisitions are well founded, and there is necessity for more cavalry in that State; and always acting on the principle in the use of troops in civil affairs, that prevention is better than intervention, I respectfully request that I may be furnished one more company of cavalry to be posted in Mississippi. As a temporary expedient I have sent a company of infantry to Neshoba County and withdrawn one of the two companies of cavalry in the northern district of Mississippi, to post in the southern district, where it is needed and strongly requested by the United States Marshal. To avoid all legal complications about the use of troops in making arrests and preserving order, I have arranged with the Governor of Mississippi and the United States Marshal of that district, (between whom and the Governor there is the best understanding,) that all requisitions shall be made by the United States civil officers, and I feel confident that I shall be able, by a timely use of troops, to maintain order in that State without bringing the troops into collision with the citizen."

SHERMAN IN EGYPT.

Courtesies Extended to Him by the Khedive—En Route for Constantinople.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 31.—Gen. SHERMAN was splendidly entertained by the Khedive. A state breakfast was given in his honor, he was invited to reviews, and a special train was provided for himself and suite. A palace was tendered for his residence, but he declined it. He leaves on Tuesday for Constantinople, where he will be the guest of the Sultan.

MEXICO.

Movements of the Contending Forces—Cortina in a Bad Fix.

MATAMORAS, March 31, via NEW-ORLEANS.—Advices from Camargo to the 20th inst. report Gen. TREVINO at that place, preparing in conjunction with Gen. QUIROGA, to move on this city with 3,000 men and six pieces of artillery. Gen. CORTINA, after his defeat at Barqueria, being unable to reach Reynosa, attempted to join the Government troops in the interior, with what success is unknown. The rumored capture of Gen. ROCHA by the revolutionists near Zacatecas, is still without confirmation.

UTAH.

Political Activity—Delegates to Philadelphia—Business and the Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 31.—Despite the assurances of Mormon leaders that Utah is Republican, and if admitted will give an electoral vote for GRANT, the Mormon papers today note with evident satisfaction that the Democrats are organizing throughout the Territory to maintain a distinct party organization on great national principles, the call for their meeting being now signed and will be published in a few days. The election for delegates (Church Republicans) to the Philadelphia Convention will be held next Tuesday, at the Tabernacle. Arrivals from the east and west are unusually numerous. Among the number are several heavy capitalists and mining operators. The Mormons say that business and mining are very dull in consequence of the feeling of insecurity on the part of capital, on account of the present political situation in Utah. The fact is that business is better now than it was last season. Everybody is encouraged at the prospects. The only danger expressed by moneyed men from abroad is that Utah may be admitted as a State, which will give the Mormons the control of the mining interests of the country to be employed in the interest of the Church.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Petition Against the Yerba Buena Grant—The California "Hold" Over Bill—The Los Angeles Rioters Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The following petition will be forwarded to Congress, bound in book form, to-morrow:

To the Congress of the United States, in Senate and House of Representatives assembled, greeting:

The undersigned, citizens of San Francisco, being impressed with the importance of protecting and preserving the usefulness of the bay and harbor of San Francisco for the purpose of commerce and navigation, respectfully represent that,

Whereas, Several enterprises are projected, such as the conversion of Yerba Buena Island into a railroad depot and the construction of a bridge from the Contra Costa shore to that island, which would involve serious impediments in the way of free navigation in the aforesaid bay and harbor, and obstructions in the ship channel which will interfere with the tidal current; and

Whereas, Officers of the United States Corps of Engineers have made known that the military occupation of Yerba Buena Island is necessary to the protection of the city; therefore, they do earnestly pray that Congressional sanction may be withheld from any enterprise looking to the conversion of Yerba Buena Island into a railroad depot or terminal. And, also, from all other enterprises which threaten to jeopardize our safety and protection, or to impair the usefulness of the bay and harbor of San Francisco. And your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed by 24,490 citizens of San Francisco.

Gov. BOOTH having signed the "Hold-over" bill, whereby the present city officers of San Francisco retain their places one year longer by the postponement of the election, the Democrats will contest the constitutionality of the proceeding. The weather here is warm with occasional showers, and the grain is maturing rapidly. The yield of gold, silver, wool, wine and wheat this year will be immensely greater than that of any former season.

Advices from Prescott, Arizona, of the 23d inst., repeat the statement that the troops are entirely inactive, through orders from Washington. The Indians are plundering and murdering in all directions. The convicted Anti-Chinese rioters of Los Angeles have been sentenced to from two to six years in the Penitentiary.

THE ATTEMPTED OIL MONOPOLY.

All Contracts with Railroad Companies Abrogated.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A Subcommittee of the House Committee on Commerce have been examining into the acts and purposes of the South Improvement Company, incorporated under a law of Pennsylvania. The object was to combine all the petroleum refineries in the country in their scheme, and they accordingly made written contracts with all the railroads centreing in the oil regions to raise the price of freight $1 25 per barrel. The South Improvement Company was to have a rebate of $1 per barrel. The production last year was 6,000,000 barrels, and if this arrangement had gone into effect the tax upon consumers would have been $7,500,000, of which the railroad companies would have received $1,500,000, leaving the South Improvement Company $6,000,000. The secretary of the Company stated that all the contracts with the railroad companies have been abrogated in consequence of the investigation of the subject by Congress.

THE ST. LOUIS TORNADO.

Body of a Young Man Found Under a Demolished Roof.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The body of CHAS. W. DYER, of Toledo, Ohio, was found this afternoon under a portion of the roof which was blown from the market-house last night. DYER was a young man, sixteen years of age, who, in company with R. M. STREETER, his tutor, and one or two other gentlemen, had just arrived by a Missouri Pacific train, and was walking through the market-house on their way up-town, when the tornado struck the market-house. The party scattered, each seeking safety for himself. DYER rushed into Seventh-street, and was overtaken by a large mass of metal roof, which struck him on the top of the head, crushing his skull, and evidently killing him instantly. A portion of the roof of the vitriol factory, corner of Austin and Fourteenth streets, was blown off, and DENNIS DUNN, a workman, was badly wounded. Other damages in various points in the city are reported today, but none seriously. In East St. Louis, the roof of the round-house belonging to the Terre Haute Railroad was blown off. Several locomotives were somewhat injured, and JOHN MYERS and another man were wounded. The steamer *H. C. Yeager* and a ferry-boat in the harbor lost their chimneys, and the steamer *North-western* was blown across the river. The part of the market-house destroyed was about 150 feet long, 45 feet wide and 25 feet high. It will cost probably $10,000 to rebuild it. The loss to the butchers is about $10,000.

A Sad Romance in a Boston Boarding-House.

BOSTON, Mass., March 31.—On Friday, the wife of THOMAS WILLIAMS, a mechanic, whom she had labored to support and nurse during a long and incurable illness, died in his presence, in their boarding-house, from an overdose of laudanum, taken to quiet her nerves and procure rest. The husband was unable to render aid or call for assistance, and expired himself next day. Mrs. WILLIAMS is said to have married against the consent of her parents, wealthy residents of Newport, who cast her off; but while both were dying a letter came offering the assistance too long withheld. The bodies were taken to Newport for burial.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Tariff and Internal Revenue Bill—The Arms Investigation and its Instigateur—Dana's Witness—Personal Items.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Ways and Means Committee held a four hours' session on Saturday and made considerable progress. The Committee hopes to get its Tariff and Internal Revenue bill before the House during the present week, with a view to settling as soon as possible the present uncertainty in business circles. The most that is known about the bill is that it does not make as large an aggregate reduction as the one which the Senate sends to the House.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The manner in which the Arms investigation has changed its character, the result of showing its origin to have been a Frenchman's intrigue occupies the public mind here largely. It was hardly anticipated that this would be so clearly shown, and it fully confirms the first account of the affair which appeared in the TIMES of Feb. 13, and which went to the bottom of the "mystery" at once. CHAMBRUN has so entangled himself in his conflicting statements respecting his operations and his motives therefor, that he is bound to suffer in consequence. His needless slurs against the Government, and his uncalled for insinuations against public officers, without any basis of fact, all disprove his professions of friendship. He has been playing a double game, friendly to both sides, as he himself expressed it. But the most serious complication is probably his use of the Belknap letter to Secretary FISH. Since the French Chargé d'Affaires has been called to account for this affair by the Secretary of State, CHAMBRUN has been assisting him in framing an excuse for not regarding the note as diplomatic, as appears from the latter's testimony. But as Mr. FISH was not consulted in arriving at this conclusion, the reasons are of no account, even if they are true—of which there is doubt. The end of the matter is not yet, as M. BELLONET and M. CHAMBRUN will probably find. The latter, while professing not to have done anything which looked to dragging the matter into the Senate, until early in February, will be convicted of having declared in December that an Anti-Administration Senator was going to bring the matter out. Then comes the last letter of Mr. REMINGTON, (from Paris,) which convicts him again of false statements regarding the trial of PLACE and the relations that REMINGTON bore to it. Then the letter of the Paris correspondent of the TIMES, showing that PLACE is to be tried for frauds in beef as well as in gun contracts, will give CHAMBRUN a chance to do some more swearing to show the connection of the REMINGTONS and the Government with that.

GREELEY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

HORACE GREELEY's desertion of his protection principles, in his wholesale embrace of the Missouri Liberal platform, occasions a great deal of comment, and is the subject of much indignant denunciation among the advocates of protection, particularly the Pennsylvania and Ohio Representatives, and such epithets as "traitor" are freely applied to him. The protectionists are the only class who seem enraged.

DANA'S WITNESS.

It is reported that the man WOOD, by whom DANA proposed to prove that he (WOOD) was engaged to do a corrupt thing by a man now dead, who admitted it to be corrupt, has informed a member of the Committee that he would have disappointed the prosecutor, as he cannot swear to what was expected. This is very likely true, though the general character of the witness does not warrant implicit credence to any of his statements, on the stand or off of it. The investigation will be resumed to-morrow evening.

PERSONAL.

The youngest daughter of Secretary FISH has been lying dangerously ill at Farmington, Conn., where she has been at school. Mrs. FISH left here on Friday, and is now at her bedside. Telegrams this evening report an improvement in the young lady's condition.

Hon. J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left here yesterday for a trip to Savannah by steamer from Baltimore. Mr. DOUGLASS' health is much improved, but his strength is not yet re-established, and he takes this brief sea voyage in the hope of more rapid improvement. He will return by the first steamer after his arrival in Savannah.

Rear-Admiral FANSHAWE, of the British North Atlantic squadron, whose squadron is now at Annapolis, is expected in Washington to-morrow. It is understood that the *Danae* will come to Washington, but the *Royal Alfred* and *Eclipse* are too deep of draft to ascend the Potomac, and will remain meanwhile at Annapolis. Admiral FANSHAWE's visit here will be celebrated by some festivities at the British Legation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INTEROCEANIC SHIP CANAL.

The President has appointed Brevet Major-Gen. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS, of the United States Army, Prof. BENJAMIN PIERCE, of Massachusetts, and Capt. DANIEL AMMEN, of the United States Army, Commissioners to examine and consider all surveys, plans, proposals or suggestions of routes of communication by canal or water connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, across, over or near the isthmus connecting North and South America, which have been already submitted or which may be hereafter submitted to the President, during the pendency of their appointment, or which may be referred to them by the President, and to report in writing their conclusions, and the result of such examination to the President, with their opinion as to the probable cost and practicability of such route or plan, and such other matters in connection therewith as they may think proper and pertinent. The President has also given orders to the State, War and Navy Departments to turn over to the Commission all reports of surveys and explorations, maps, charts and other documents connected with the subject of their investigation and appertaining to any of the proposed routes, including the Atrato, Darien, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Tehuantepec.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer of New-York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on each Wednesday, and to sell $1,000,000 of gold on each Thursday during the month of April.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed very generally from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, but partly as snow, along the lakes and over New-England. Rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh to brisk north-westerly winds and clearing weather have now extended eastward over the Mississippi to the South Atlantic and Middle States. The low barometer has moved from Illinois north-eastwardly over Lake Ontario.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh to brisk north-westerly winds and clear weather will prevail very generally, on Monday, from the lakes to the Gulf and South and Middle Atlantic Coasts, and extend over New-England by and on Monday morning. Brisk and possibly high north-westerly winds will extend to the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Mlle. Nilsson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to inquire through your columns if it is not possible for the Messrs. STRAKOSCH to afford non-opera goers an opportunity to hear Miss NILSSON prior to her departure for Europe. If an operatic concert or an oratorio could be substituted for an opera at one of the matinées, it would confer a great favor on a large class of the community.

A LADY.

Death at the Wedding—Husband and Wife Separated Almost at the Altar.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 27.

About three weeks ago, after an acquaintance of several years, a young lady named ISHOR, living with relatives on Michigan-avenue, was married in this city to a young man named TAYLOR, of Indianapolis. The ceremony was hardly over when TAYLOR received a telegram from Lynn, Mass., that his aged mother was dying, and in an hour he left the city, calculating to return within ten days at the furthest. He wrote one letter back, and Monday his bride received news that mother and son were both dead. He was exposed to the small-pox somewhere on the route, took a severe cold, and died the day before his mother died. The wife fainted on reading the sad news, and up to last evening had not recovered her consciousness, the attending physician believing that she will be rendered a maniac by the blow.

CHICAGO AFFAIRS.

Danger of a Drouth—Municipal Mismanagement—The Whisky Agitation—Political Apathy—Railroad Matters—A Productive Artesian Well—Relief.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 30, 1872.

Spring, with a mighty effort, has at length dislodged old Winter, and we have been favored with a few of her bright and genial smiles. We have had more cold weather since last November than in any season since I have been in the West—sharp, snug Winter weather, with but little snow, however. There has been but little rain, and wells, cisterns, and streams are low. Prior to the rain and thaw of this week, people in many places have been troubled to obtain water for their stock. And unless the next month delivers her proverbial "April showers," we shall be in danger of having a withering drouth. So bare has been the earth of snow that the frost has penetrated to an unusual depth, the ground being reported frozen from three to four feet deep in many places.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

As the result of the thaw and the rain, our streets and alleys are in a deplorable condition. Judging from the manner in which the public business is done—or rather, is not done—we never had a more inefficient administration of our municipal affairs than now. Outrages and violence, bloody assaults and bold robberies never flourished as now. Gambling-houses are increasing all over the city, even extending into respectable residence neighborhoods, and the papers are little better than records of crimes and casualties. The energies of the Police Department have been directed in a great degree for the past two or three months in trying and dismissing the under-officers and patrolmen for misconduct or incompetency, and so the public has had to wait and be robbed, and plundered, and bruised, and peeled—the policemen themselves being among the most severe sufferers. It is to be hoped that the new Commissioners will get the "Augean stable" cleaned before a great while, that their talents may be directed to the devising of ways and means for the protection of our citizens.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The whisky agitation still constitutes our most interesting excitement. Those interested in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are holding meetings and conventions, and pledging money and votes for the repeal of the law. They have given up all hope of doing anything with the present Legislature, the House, a few days ago, having affirmed their former action by voting, 91 to 30, against submitting the law to the people. So its opponents are now organizing, and in the language of a Democratic Judge, "they will move, not exactly heaven and earth, but the other place, in order to secure a repeal of the law." It is going to be difficult to make anything like a party question of it, for, in addition to the votes in the Legislature, leading Democrats are actively at work to maintain the law. Among others, I notice that Judge PARKS, of Aurora, one of the ablest leaders of the party in the northern part of the State, is stumping Kane County in opposition to repeal.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Our people are so busy in building up the city that they pay but little attention to political matters. Although it is but little over a month to the National Convention, we hardly hear the subject of politics mentioned. Perhaps the idea has got hold of the Republican mind that the nomination of Gen. GRANT is an assured thing, and that consequently there is no need of any effort. The *Tribune* continues its assaults upon the Administration, and upon Republican men and measures; but it is expected that it will, as a matter of course, after the nomination, come around, as it always has done, and support the men and measures it unsparingly denounces, as if nothing had happened.

The question as to who shall be the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, is somewhat discussed. But I suppose, from all indications, that if Gov. PALMER desires it, he will receive the nomination without serious opposition. Our citizens, on the sober second thought, have been made to see that his positions in relation to the military occupation of Chicago after the fire were legally right, and will, therefore, as the danger is passed, overlook what he deemed it his duty to say and do in the premises. They see an honest and conscientious desire to do his duty as the representative of the sovereignty of the State, in this as well as in all of his official acts, and they will support him for re-election as if nothing had happened.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

There have always been some parties in the State, anxious to break the contract with the Central Railroad. For several years they have besieged the Legislature for some action which would accomplish their purposes. They succeeded at this session in getting a bill through the House to provide a successor in trust to the Trustees appointed by the charter, of the lands of the Company. It has, however, just been defeated in the Senate, principally on the ground of its unconstitutionality. As the State receives seven per cent. upon the gross earnings of the road, enough to pay all legitimate expenses of its government, it becomes the Legislature to be very careful about violating the contract. As it is, under the charter, the Governor fills every alternate vacancy in the Board of Trustees, so that the State will be always represented. The controversy over the entrance of new railroads into the city still continues. It is not a general issue, but simply as to what street shall be encumbered with tracks. Public meetings are still held, and the discussions are carried on with considerable animation.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Government has leased a building for three years of the Messrs. FARWELL, at $25,000 a year, for the Federal offices, other than the port. It is located on La Salle-street, about half way between Madison and Monroe, and was but partially destroyed by the fire. This firm have been for three or four months boring an artesian well at their new store, corner of Franklin and Market streets. A few days since, at a depth of twelve hundred feet, they struck a branch of Noah's flood, which came pretty near drowning out the establishment, throwing up one thousand gallons a minute through a five-inch tube.

THE RELIEF WORK.

The relief work has been greatly lessened by the warm weather; but March has drawn upon the funds of the Society to the extent of about half a million dollars—leaving a balance on hand of about the same amount, with from five to ten thousand people to support, in part, at least.

The Masonic relief fund has amounted to $82,000; that of the Odd-fellows $31,000; printers, $20,000; of the physicians, $10,000; of the Young Men's Christian Association about $35,000; of the artists, $10,000; of the actors, $6,000; of the churches about $250,000; other organizations and individuals about $80,000—in addition to what has been received by the General Relief Society. The entire amount, including everything contributed for our relief by a generous world, does not fall short of $4,000,000.

REBUILDING THE CITY.

Building is now being pushed forward rapidly. Brick and other materials are arriving from long distances in quite large quantities. The activity in the burnt district of the South Division is such that it is extremely difficult, and will be all Summer, to transact regular business. The streets are so obstructed with teams and building materials that there is but little room left for anything else.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Two inches of snow and hail fell in Boston Saturday night.

A postal Convention was concluded March 26 between Russia and Italy.

Between two and three inches of snow fell yesterday in Boston.

Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM left Berlin last night for Baden to visit Queen VICTORIA.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* urges Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM for Lieutenant-Governor of its State.

The annealing shed of the Rhode Island Locomotive-works, Providence, was burned yesterday.

An Austin, Texas, paper reports that fifty families are about removing from Chicago to that city.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* condemns the call for the Cincinnati Convention as tame and spiritless.

The Buffalo *Express*, on Saturday, made many decided improvements in its make-up, and reduced its price.

Never was a political party more perplexed than is the Democratic Party of Louisiana today.

The Supreme Court will today render a decision in a case coming under the Civil Rights law.

The Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature have formally recommended the renomination of Gov. BROWN.

Great preparations are being made in Cleveland, Ohio, for the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, to take place the 7th of May.

The West Virginia Democratic State Executive Committee will meet in Charleston on Thursday, to call the State Convention.

It is stated in official circles that when Gen. SICKLES' present leave of absence shall expire, he will return to Madrid.

DANIEL C. BUNCE will be nominated Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Maryland District, in place of Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS.

In Portland, Me., on Saturday, THOMAS SCOFIELD was crushed to death by a boiler, which he was helping to unload from a car.

JAMES MADISON BELL, the colored delegate from Ohio to the National Republican Convention, is a graduate of Oberlin College.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* says that the prospect of a large yield of wheat in East Tennessee is fine indeed. A larger area was planted than usual.

The Republican Convention for the Seventh District of Indiana, to nominate a candidate for Congress, is to be held in Lafayette on Tuesday, May 28.

The West Virginia Constitutional Convention has nearly completed its labors, and the election on the proposed Constitution will be held at an early day.

The signing of the charter of the City of Kingston, which unites Rondout and Kingston under one municipal government, was celebrated on Saturday evening.

Gov. BROWN gave the members of the Tennessee Legislature and other guests, to the number of nearly 200 persons, a dinner at a Nashville hotel on Thursday evening last.

Negotiations with the Peninsula and Oriental Steam-ship Company for the establishment of a line of steamers between Italy and Asia are in progress in Rome.

The long-delayed opening of the European and North American Railroad has at last been accomplished, and the train from St. John arrived at Bangor, Me., on Saturday evening.

It is said to be well understood among politicians in Washington that Judge DAVIS will decline to run as Presidential candidate, if he shall not be indorsed by the Cincinnati Convention.

The Sacramento *Union* thinks Judge JOSEPH D. WILSON must be the Republican candidate for Congress in Oregon, and that the name Commodore JOSEPH NELSON, given by the telegraph, was an error.

The City laundry, White's Block, in Concord, N. H., was partially burned, yesterday morning, and some of the female occupants barely escaped with their lives. The total loss is $20,000.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says Mr. LINCOLN's loss was greater to the South than to the North, and it thinks that there is now a general and sincere respect in that section for his memory.

Gen. LONGSTREET has been sued in New-Orleans for possession of a gun seized by him when in command of Gov. WARMOTH's "forces" at the time of the legislative troubles, which threatened a riot.

Capt. JOHN C. COX, who was Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior under Secretary BROWNING, and had filled various other civil and military positions, died at Quincy, Ill., on Saturday night.

A man named GRUBB, with his wife, sister and three small children, attempted to ford Lick Creek, near Tadonia, Ill., on Saturday. The water being very high, the wagon box floated off; the three children were drowned.

The Queen of England has sent a gold chronometer to Capt. FREDERICK M. LAMBERT, of the American ship *Liverpool*, of New-York, in recognition of services rendered by him to the master and crew of the British ship *Europa*, of Glasgow.

A Democratic caucus in Bristol, R. I., almost unanimously rejected a resolution declaring that they would not support any person who is not unconditionally opposed to the present national Administration, and is not a known and a true Democrat.

No well-ordered menagerie now considers its arrangements for the Summer tour complete until it has got up at least one thrilling scene, in which the lion-tamer narrowly escapes being chewed up by the lion or trampled to death by the infuriated elephant.

M. DE GEOFFROY, the new French Minister to Peking, has taken unto himself a wife, who will proceed with his Excellency to Peking. The lady is an American—a Miss RIGGS, of Washington. She will doubtless prove a great acquisition to the limited sphere of society at Peking.

The farmers of the Saguenay region below Quebec, Canada, are in great distress, and relief by a loan of $40,000 from the Government is suggested, otherwise they will be compelled to leave their farms and come to "the States." Lucky for them there are States to go to.

Ex-Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, has accepted a position as Vice-President of the Grant Club of Boston, saying that he believes the Club represents the almost unanimous opinion of the people of the Commonwealth in its advocacy of the re-election of Gen. GRANT.

The call for the Tennessee Democratic State Convention says that it will nominate a candidate for Governor, and "take such other steps, in view of the approaching State and Presidential elections, as the condition of the country and the circumstances then existing may suggest."

The Mormon census, just taken, gives the population of Salt Lake City as 19,029, and that of the county outside of the city as 6,554, making a total of 25,583 for the county. By the census returns of 1870 the population of the city is set down at 12,854, while the county is credited with 18,337.

The Democratic State Committee of Texas has called a State Convention, to meet in Corsicana, on Monday, June 17, to elect delegates to the National Convention "when called," and to organize the party in that State. The call says, cheerfully, that the National Democratic Party is in danger, but as a State party they need not fear defeat.

The Boston *Traveller* says that a smart earthquake shock was experienced in Harvard, Mass., Friday evening, at about 9:04 o'clock, followed by a slight shock twenty minutes later. There was a sensible, undulating, tremping of the earth in a general direction from south-west to north-east, shaking substantial dwellings sufficiently to rattle dishes in the cupboards.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* says that the idea of the National Democratic Convention simply recommending that the Democrats shall cast their votes according to their own patriotic convictions in the next Presidential race, without concert of action, is the most absurd and preposterous recommendation that ever entered the brain of a genuine Democrat.

Gen. BUTLER has written to Indiana that in his opinion there is no member of the Judiciary Committee who commands more respect for his ability, his integrity and careful attention to business, and whose legal opinions have more weight with his colleagues than Judge JEREMIAH M. WILSON. He says that he thinks his non-return to Congress would be a misfortune to the public service.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says, that if the "Liberal Republicans," so-called, can stultify themselves so far as to nominate SUMNER, simply because he is sorcheaded toward GRANT, (though equally soreheaded toward the people of the South, the negroes excepted,) they may elect him—that Southern white men would not support him under any circumstances, and even the negroes would not vote for him as against GRANT.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Latest Notes from Connecticut About the Election.

The Republicans Still Confident as to the Result.

Indorsement of President Grant by State Conventions.

Delegates from Eleven States Instructed in His Favor.

Letter from Senator Carpenter to Wisconsin Democrats.

THE EVE OF BATTLE.

The Close of the Connecticut Campaign—Gov. Jewell's Majority Estimated at Over 1,000—Large and Enthusiastic Meetings.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, March 30, 1872.

With the last words of last night, argument was closed; for the Sunday which intervenes before election day is a *dies non*. With the close of the canvass Republican confidence has greatly increased, and there are many who believe that on Monday the long-defiant Democratic Party of Connecticut will at last collapse, and the majority for JEWELL be something astounding. There is the possibility of a Republican majority unparalleled in late years. This afternoon careful observers of the condition of the two parties were sanguine that the Republicans would have 2,000 majority, but the more prudent put it at half that figure. Nobody, however, pretends to doubt that a crushing defeat awaits the Democracy of this State, paralized and demoralized as they are by the New Departure platform. Many hitherto earnest Democrats will vote for JEWELL; many others will be absent from the polls, and on the other hand the whole Republican strength will be brought out. The political situation can be briefly stated in these words: The Democrats are disheartened and indifferent, while the Republicans are confident and zealous. Out of such a condition of affairs can come nothing but a Republican victory.

The meetings held to-night have been typical of the political situation. At Norwalk, Senator NYE delivered one of his most stirring addresses. At Bridgeport, Senator FERRY repeated his oration. At New-Haven, Gen. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Indiana, and Major HAGGERTY, of New-York, addressed a very large and enthusiastic meeting in Music Hall, making most powerful speeches. At Meriden, Gen. HALL, of Maine, and Prof. M. T. BROWN, of Massachusetts, spoke with much effect to a large gathering, and at New-Britain, Gen. HAWLEY made one of his most stirring addresses to a crowded house, and was thence carried on a special locomotive to Hartford, to make another speech. The great meeting in Allyn Hall had been previously addressed by the Chairman, Hon. HENRY C. ROBINSON.

Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT, of Massachusetts, next spoke, making a glowing eulogy of President GRANT, and impressed upon his audience that no Republican could go into the Cincinnati movement without encouraging Democracy. He was followed by Hon. HENRY O'CONNOR, of Iowa, with an address of great power, closing with an appeal to the Democrats to abandon their party, now that the leaders in the New-Haven platform had declared all their past to be a lie by adopting Republican principles. After Mr. O'CONNOR, Gov. JEWELL was introduced, and, when the long-continued applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, made a few happy remarks on the certainty of victory, and promising to administer the office in the future as he had in the past—as a business man upon business principles. Connecticut, he said, on Monday, was to do more than elect the Republican State ticket by a meagre majority, for she was to place herself among the States certain hereafter for justice, liberty and equality. He referred to the statement made in the Hartford *Times* this evening, that in the campaign of 1866 he had said he did not care whether HAWLEY or ENGLISH were elected, saying that Democracy was most prone to falsehood when nearest death. Gov. JEWELL remarked that at the time he was said to have made this statement he was 10,000 miles away in Egypt. When the Governor sat down, Gen. HAWLEY appeared, and, in a speech of a few minutes, during which he awakened the wildest enthusiasm in his audience, exhorted them to the full performance of duty on Monday, when a more decided victory than the Republicans have achieved in late years is certain.

The meeting was not concluded until nearly midnight, and was in every way typical of the spirit with which the Republican Party of Connecticut impatiently await the completion of its triumph on Monday.

E. C.

Possible Effects of the Weather—When Reliable News Can be Obtained—Last Conjectures—A Pleasant Episode.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Sunday, March 31, 1872.

There are just two chances for to-morrow. Everybody knows that States have been lost and won both by ballot and bullet as a consequence of the condition of the weather, and the driving rain-storm of today may decide the contest of to-morrow far different from what would have otherwise been the case. As the TIMES has shown Connecticut is a State suspended as it were between the two parties, and the change of a few votes from one side to the other, or the absence of a hundred of one side from the polls has often been enough to change the result. If the storm continues with much force during the day and night it will help rather than hurt the roads, and if it breaks away before morning and to-morrow is clear, the vote polled will be about as heretofore estimated; but if, on the contrary, the pelting rain which serves to harden the roads should degenerate into a drizzle and continue during to-morrow, or even during a portion of the day, the vote cast will be much smaller than the estimates, and it is impossible to tell how such a contingency will affect the result. These are the two chances which the then accomplished meteorological events and a perusal in the morning papers of the conclusions of the functionary now known all over the land as "Old Probability," will enable the public to determine about the time the voting begins in the rural towns of Connecticut.

This glimpse of the future will be worth the taking, for there will be no credible indication of how matters are going until late in the day. In view of the anxiety with which the result is awaited, there will doubtless be telegrams sent over the country before noon announcing the setting of the tide, but all these announcements might have been made a week ago for all the basis of fact they will have. In New-Hampshire it was different, as the open vote taken early in the morning upon Moderator was decisive of the result on the general ticket, besides which in many of the towns there is a usage sanctioned by the loosely-constructed laws of closing the polls as soon as the whole poll-list has been voted, and this year

the actual vote was declared in many places, and reported to Concord during the afternoon. Nothing of this kind can be done in Connecticut. There is no election of Moderators before the formal opening of the polls, and the law is rigidly sensible to the extent that it limits the precise time during which the polls must be open; in the cities this is from 6 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., and in the towns from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. Until after this hour there can be no inspection of the ticket in the ballot-boxes, and it is evident that any attempt to give the state of the voting will be nothing more than guessing. The only possible exception will be in the cities, such as Hartford, New-Haven, Bridgeport and some few other places, where each side keeps a tally of the number it has voted, and, about the middle of the afternoon makes up an account of the probable state of the canvass. In addition to this, it has been the habit for the committeeman of each Senatorial district to telegraph to head-quarters, about 3 o'clock P. M., his opinion of the "slant" of affairs, as it is called here. From these two sources it may be possible to give the public something upon which to guess the result before the closing of the polls, but it must be remembered that nothing which will be then sent will be based upon any actual count of ballots. I make these explanations lest the readers of the TIMES may expect to have the state of the vote in this State bulletined during the polling as was done with New-Hampshire. The thing cannot be done, and whoever attempts it will be guilty of fraudulent practices.

Except these weather contingencies, and this necessary statement of the time when reliable news of the result may be expected, there is really no last words of importance to say of a political campaign which derived its interest from the fact that its result will be the first indication of how the people intend to deal with that brassiest fraud of modern politics—"the new departure" of the Democracy. That the result will be the utter repudiation of the party that has assumed a virtue that it has not, is now generally conceded even by the Democrats themselves. I have met no leading men of the party during the past two days, and have heard of no one who does not admit that the chances are against them. The confidence of the Republicans, as I have before stated, has daily increased, and the most sanguine, as I wrote yesterday, are certain of one thousand majority; but the more careful calculators do not venture to name anything beyond five hundred. So far as my own idea is concerned, I incline, as I have from the first, to the probability of the latter figure. Any one having knowledge of the odds against which the Republicans of the State must work, will be content with a majority five times as great as that of last year, but there is, of course, a possibility of a more decided triumph. It is useless, however, in the perfect lull of today, to speculate further upon what another day will determine. In this driving rain not a "straw" can be found, and the various political head-quarters in this city are entirely deserted. Mr. BENT, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has finished his labors and gone to his home at Middletown, to attend to other matters, and the Democratic Committee-room is almost equally forlorn. In truth, both sides are resting upon their arms, ready for battle, and waiting the signal for the onset.

The story of this campaign would not be complete without the narration of a little circumstance which occurred last evening in the belting manufactory of P. JEWELL & SONS in this city. At 6 o'clock the employes, about one hundred men, gathered at the pay-master's office, when Gov. JEWELL, who has been the head of the firm since the death of his father, stepped from his private room, and addressing the men in his kindly hearty manner, said: "You know, boys, that Monday is election day, and we will not work that day, but you will be paid just the same. I would, of course, be glad to have you all vote for me, but whether you do or not is a matter for you to decide for yourselves, and whether you vote for me or not, you know you are all welcome to go to work again here on Tuesday morning." This little speech was greeted with hearty "God bless you," from the workmen, and it was plain that the Jewell majority in that hundred will be large. E. C.

THE VOICE OF THE STATES.

Indorsement of President Grant's Administration by all the Republican State Conventions Thus Far Held—Delegates Instructed in His Favor.

Already during the present year Republican State Conventions, to select delegates to the National Convention called to meet in Philadelphia on the 5th of June, have been held in Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Oregon. All of these Conventions emphatically indorsed the Administration of President GRANT, and nearly all distinctly instructed their delegates to vote for his renomination. The record in detail we annex:

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut Convention, which was held in Hartford, Jan. 24, did not instruct its delegates, but it is well known that they were selected as unfaltering advocates of the nomination of President GRANT for a second term. The platform adopted by the Convention contains the following plank:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and ability of President GRANT, and for the great and good work done in the country's behalf we heartily thank him and his Cabinet and the two Houses of Congress.

INDIANA.

The Convention in Indiana was held in Indianapolis, Feb. 22, and made the following distinct declaration:

Resolved, That the Administration of Gen. GRANT has been consistent with the principles of the Republican Party, and eminently just, wise, and humane, and such as fulfils his pledges and deserves our cordial support. And therefore we instruct our delegates to the National Convention to vote for the renomination of GRANT and COLFAX as our candidates for President and Vice-President.

IOWA.

The Iowa Convention was held in Des Moines on Wednesday, March 28. Among the resolutions adopted by it is the following:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Administration of U. S. GRANT in the enforcement of the laws, for the faithful collection of the revenue, the reduction of the public debt, and the restoration of the national credit, and that we believe with him, that a President should have no policy to enforce against the will of the people; and our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to vote for and use their most earnest endeavors to secure his nomination.

Hon. JAMES F. WILSON was presented for Vice-President, and the delegates were instructed to vote for him.

KANSAS.

The Kansas Convention was held in Lawrence, Feb. 21, and was not less explicit than that of Indiana. In its platform we find the following:

Resolved, That the delegates this day chosen to attend the Philadelphia National Convention, be and hereby are instructed to cast their votes for the patriot President and citizen soldier, ULYSSES S. GRANT.

KENTUCKY.

The Convention for Kentucky was held in Louisville, March 12, and declared as follows:

"We pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the Convention which is to assemble on the 5th day of June, in the City of Philadelphia; and believing that President GRANT has met his pledges given to the country in the administration of his high office, he deserves our thanks and support, and our delegates are instructed to vote for his renomination for the Presidency of the United States."

Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN was presented for Vice-President.

MISSOURI.

The Missouri convention was held in Jefferson City Feb. 22. Its position is well understood. The platform contains the following:

"We declare our unswerving confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and zealous devotion to the public interests of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. We pledge ourselves and the Republican Party to abide by, support, and carry to victory the platform and candidates presented to the people by the National Convention, to be assembled in Philadelphia on the 5th of June next."

OHIO.

The Convention for Ohio was held in Columbus on Wednesday, March 28, and in its platform we find the following emphatic declaration:

We have unbroken confidence in the integrity, prudence and patriotism of President GRANT, and are in favor of his nomination for a second term, and we present to the Republican Party for nomination for Vice-President of the United States the name of Ohio's first war Governor—Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON—a man eminently worthy of that high office.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Rhode Island Republicans, at their Convention in Providence on the 14th of March, adopted the following:

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the distinguished services of the eminent soldier, the upright and practical civilian, who is now the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, and that we favor his renomination and re-election to the office of President of the United States.

The Convention also declared in favor of the renomination of Mr. COLFAX for Vice-President.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina Republican State Convention was held in Columbia on Feb. 19. The delegates chosen to the National Convention were not formally instructed, but the platform adopted contains the following:

Resolved, By the Union Republican Party of the State of South Carolina in convention assembled, that we indorse the administration of President GRANT in its wise and successful policy, which has reduced the national debt, while lessening the public taxes, and at the same time preserved full faith with the public creditors.

WISCONSIN.

The Convention for Wisconsin was held in Madison on the 13th of March, and declared:

"That this Convention does most heartily recommend that the delegates here elected to the Republican National Convention cast their united and entire vote for the renomination of U. S. GRANT for President of the United States."

OREGON.

The telegraph has also recently reported that the Oregon Convention, which was held in Portland on Wednesday, March 20, indorsed the Administration of President GRANT, and recommended the renomination of GRANT and COLFAX. The mails have not yet brought the particulars.

SCHURZ AND SUMNER.

Letter from Senator Carpenter to Wisconsin Democrats—The Arms Investigation and the Naturalization Question.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* publishes a letter from Hon. MATT. H. CARPENTER to the President of a German Society in Lacrosse, Wis., which had adopted resolutions misrepresenting his remarks concerning the motives of Senator SCHURZ in supporting and defending Mr. SUMNER's resolution relating to the sale of arms. Mr. CARPENTER writes:

"The case is this. It is charged that our Government made a sale of arms to persons known to be agents of France, under circumstances which made such a sale a violation of the law of nations. If so, then this Government subjected itself to the just criticism of other nations, and gave to Prussia cause of war against us. Prussia has made no complaint. On the contrary, it is understood that BISMARCK has expressed an opinion that the sale of arms made by us was not a violation of the law of nations, nor a violation of any treaty existing between the United States and Prussia. Now what I did say, was, and I repeat and abide by it; either SUMNER and SCHURZ believed the charge to be true, or they did not. If they did, then they were contending for another country against our own, which was substantially treason against our country. But I could not believe them guilty of this, hence I was compelled to conclude that they did not believe the charge to be true, and had brought it forward in the Senate for immediate political effect, hoping thereby to injure Gen. GRANT and prevent his renomination, but believing that on the investigation our country would be acquitted of all blame. * * * Do you maintain that an American citizen is at liberty to take sides with a foreign nation against our own, and hunt up and bring forward acquisitions against us which the foreign nation has never made? If you do, then that is the precise difference between us, and I am willing to leave it to the people to decide.

But you also represent me as doubting the wisdom of our Naturalization laws. In this you misrepresent me. * * * So far from doubting the wisdom of our liberal Naturalization laws, I defended those laws, and regretted the course of the Senator from Missouri for the reason that it was calculated to arouse another Know-Nothing crusade against foreign-born citizens. You must be aware that there are men in this country—though I am glad to know that they are in the minority—who are opposed to our Naturalization laws, and you cannot be unaware that there are some Democrats, though in a minority, too, in that party, who maintain that, while the Irish-American citizens quickly become Americanized, the German-American citizens are clannish, and never lose their distinctive national character; that they are Germans, and not Americans, as long as they live. All this I believe to be unjust and untrue. But, Sir, do you think, if it should be demonstrated that Republican Germans are willing to follow the Senator from Missouri in a crusade against a Republican Administration upon wholly unfounded charges, because he is a German, or upon charges even well founded which takes sides in favor of Germany against our own country, that it would have a tendency to soothe the fears of those who believe that our Naturalization laws are dangerous to our national interests.

I entertain no such fears, nor do I fear that our German-American citizens will ever exhibit a want of American sympathy even in regard to the policy of our country toward Prussia or any other foreign nation. And I believe that the indignation of your Society, embodied in the resolutions above quoted, was aroused by false reports of what I had said, and that you will not object to what you will now see I did say."

POLITICAL REGISTER.

List of Important Political State Conventions and Elections to be Held.

The following is a complete and accurate list of the various State and national political conventions for which calls have thus far been issued, together with a list of the State elections to be held previous to July 1:

April 1—Election of State officers, Legislature, &c., in Connecticut.
April 3—Indiana Temperance State Convention, in Indianapolis.
April 3—Election of State officers, Legislature, &c., in Rhode Island.
April 5—Utah Republican Convention, in Salt Lake City.
April 9—New-Jersey New Voters' State Convention, in Trenton.
April 10—National Delegate Convention of the colored people of the United States in New-Orleans.
April 10—Pennsylvania Republican State Convention in Harrisburg.
April 10—Massachusetts Republican State Convention in Worcester.
April 10—Florida Republican State Convention in Jacksonville.
April 10—Oregon Democratic State Convention in Portland.
April 10—Kansas Liberal Republican State Convention in Topeka.
April 17—North Carolina Republican State Convention in Raleigh.
April 17—Virginia Republican State Convention in Richmond.
April 18—Louisiana Democratic State Convention in New-Orleans.
April 18—National "Liberal Republican Democratic Reform" Convention in Parkersburg, W. Va., in interest of Chief-Justice CHASE as a candidate for the Presidency.
April 24—Maryland Republican State Convention in Baltimore.
April 25—California Republican State Convention in Sacramento.
April 30—Louisiana Republican State Convention in New-Orleans—called by Committee of which Marshal PACKARD is Chairman.
May 1—National Liberal Republican Convention in Cincinnati.
May 1—North Carolina Democratic State Convention in Greensboro.
May 1—Tennessee Liberal Republican Convention in Nashville.
May 1—Vermont Republican State Convention in Bellows Falls.
May 1—Mississippi Republican State Convention in Jackson.
May 1—Connecticut Legislature meets in New-Haven.
May 2—Louisiana Republican State Convention in New-Orleans—called by Warmoth Committee, of which Lieut.-Gov. PINCHBACK is Chairman.
May 7—Pennsylvania Labor Reform Convention in Williamsport.
May 8—Minnesota Republican State Convention in Minneapolis.
May 8—Georgia Republican State Convention in Macon.
May 9—Delaware Republican State Convention in Dover.
May 9—Tennessee Democratic State Convention in Nashville.
May 14—Texas Republican State Convention in Houston.
May 15—Tennessee Republican State Convention in Nashville.
May 15—Nebraska Republican State Convention in Lincoln.
May 16—Michigan Republican State Convention in Jackson.
May 22—Illinois Republican State Convention in Springfield.
May 22—West Virginia Republican State Convention in Grafton.
May 22—New-Jersey Republican State Convention in Trenton.
May 23—Election in Virginia.
May 30—Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention in Reading.
June 3—New-Hampshire Legislature meets in Concord.
June 4—Louisiana Reform State Convention in New-Orleans.
June 5—NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.
June 12—Indiana Democratic State Convention in Indianapolis.
June 12—Michigan Prohibitory State Convention in Lansing.
June 17—Texas Democratic State Convention in Corsicana.
June 18—Arkansas Liberal Republican State Convention in Little Rock.
June 19—Arkansas Democratic State Convention in Little Rock.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

An Appeal for United Action from the Central Committee.

The following address has been issued to the German Republicans of this State by the President of their Central Committee, urging upon them the necessity of discarding all side issues during the Presidential canvass, and stand by the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention:

To the German Republicans of New-York:

Twenty men of this State published, last week, a declaration setting forth that they will join the so-called Liberal Republicans of Missouri, and requesting the Republicans of New-York to join the movement, and to participate in the Cincinnati Convention.

The German Republicans of New-York who, since the formation of the party, have stood as a closed phalanx in its ranks to contend against all existing abuses, and to [illegible] in behalf of progress, are performing a duty to warn against these tactics. The originators are mostly honest but misguided men, who commit the same faults over again they committed at the close of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's first term, by resorting to measures, in application to alleged abuses, which endangered the party which had to save and preserve, and did save and preserve, the Union. The people refused at that time to listen to the counsels of these theoretics.

Among the ranks of these are many Republicans who, by dishonesty in office and office-hunting, have become disgusted with the party, because it is not able to realize the desires and wishes of all. Many of the opponents are men who make it a regular business to find fault with everything in existence, and to find fault because it exists.

A successful organization of these malcontent elements, although not able to continue in existence, would have sufficient power to do a considerable amount of damage. The Republican Party has subdued the rebellion, and shown to the world the abolishment of the death penalty as the customary punishment for rebels. It has restored the Union and reduced the national debt; taxes and imposts have been reduced; delinquent officers are, as a rule, proceeded against, and punished if found guilty; and reforms in the civil service have been inaugurated.

No patriot should place the rudder of the ship of state in the hands of unexperienced men. German Republicans of New-York, let us not be responsible for this. Desirable reforms may be accomplished within the party. The men who we elect to carry out our desires and demands are the only legitimate representatives of the Republican Party. At the meeting of the Republican delegates from all parts of the Union at Philadelphia in June, the platform of the Republican Party will be adopted, and the Republican candidates for highest offices in the gift of the Republic nominated. We faithfully gather around the banner, which we upheld on the battlefield and in the halls of the Legislature, and until after the next Presidential election we earnestly repudiate all attempts to cause a split in the party.

WM. GELLMANN, President of the German Republican Central Committee.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

Greeley in 1870 and in 1872

From the St Louis Democrat.

The Missouri bolters of 1870 were unsparingly denounced by the great and good Mr. GREELEY. His journal had no terms too harsh for them. They were demagogues, renegades, copperheads, traitors. Not only were they censured, but in truth they were grossly and utterly misrepresented in the *Tribune*. They were declared to have betrayed the national party and cause, and for free trade. This journal ventured to give the denial to those aspersions, and Mr. SCHURZ controverted them in the Senate, but they were nevertheless persisted in. Our position was that the bolt was a local and temporary affair, not involving the loyalty of the participants in it to the common Republican cause, and that when the proper time should come they would be found in the ranks of the party and uncompromisingly hostile to Democratic ascendency.

The proper time has arrived, and it is now pertinent to ask, not only where are the Missouri Liberals of 1870? but, where is Mr. GREELEY? We are happy to assure Mr. GREELEY, and he may readily satisfy himself of the fact, that the tens of thousands of Republicans who voted for GRATZ BROWN in this State, and were so stintlessly slandered by him for doing so, have falsified the calumnies he then heaped upon them; and we regret to add that, while they are doing this, he is himself fulfilling the part which he prophesied for them. Two or three of their leaders have yielded to the temptation to which he also has succumbed, and he now stands with these two or three faithless leaders, while the Liberal masses of Missouri repudiate both him and them. He cannot have studied the progress of events and the signs of the times in this quarter if he is not uncomfortably suspicious that this is the fact.

The Missouri bolters of 1870 pleaded their local cause within the local party. They manfully plied argument, remonstrance and persuasion, to determine, if possible, the composition and action of their State Convention, and with all the force they could muster they went into their Convention. Mr. GREELEY, who then gave them his prettiest abuse, now supports a standard of revolt against his party, bolts the National Convention in advance, and instead of directly seeking to influence its complexion and action, proclaims war upon it and its candidate beforehand. He is for the Cincinnatians and a Democratic coalition in the national campaign, and is, in effect, laboring to keep out of the Philadelphia Convention even those who might render its results acceptable to him. Not only this, but he is hand-in-hand with free-traders. Against his protectionist convictions and against his own teachings on the national issues, Mr. GREELEY joins a Republican cabal for a Democratic alliance three months before a Republican Convention can have done or omitted ought to justify his displeasure, thereby forfeiting his right to complain of its action, whatever that shall be. How does his course contrast with that of the Missouri Liberals of 1870? He accused them of free-tradeism, but they have not had enough of it to separate them from protectionist Republicans. His Republicanism does not prevent him from affiliating with free-traders and the opposers of enforcement legislation under the amendments against his party.

But we can come to his relief and demonstrate his consistency. With us in 1870 the question was one of so amending our State Constitution as to restore the suffrage to those who were disfranchised for disloyalty. It was also with us a question of Republican strength in Missouri in 1872. With disfranchisement either unrepealed or repealed by an exclusive Democracy victory, the Republican Party in Missouri would have been mortally shattered. In opposing and denouncing us then, Mr. GREELEY did his best to make Missouri forever a Democratic State, and he is now apparently doing his utmost to bless the country with a Democratic Government. In this view he may still claim the jewel of consistency.

VERMONT POLITICS.

The Republican Nomination for Governor.

The Vermont papers are actively canvassing the subject of the next Governor of the State, to succeed Mr. STEWART who, it is generally admitted, will be elected to Congress. There appears to be a general expression of sentiment in favor of Hon. FREDERICK BILLINGS, a gentleman well and favorably known in this City from his connection with railroads and other enterprises. The Burlington *Free Press*, speaking of Mr. BILLINGS, says: "We expect to see him called to the office by an invitation as cordial and spontaneous as has been extended to a Governor in many a day, and we know that the choice will never be regretted by the people." The Rutland *Herald*, holding similar views, in its issue for Saturday last, says: "If the nomination of a new man is to be made for Governor, we shall be pleased to see it conferred upon a citizen of Windsor County, the person named by so many of our contemporaries—a gentleman who is ardent and active in every good word and work, whose handsome liberality has already done much in behalf of several of the cherished institutions of our commonwealth, and who will confer honor upon the office of Chief Magistrate—FREDERICK BILLINGS, of Woodstock."

Suicide by Poison—Strange Case.

An inquest was held by Coroner HERRMANN, yesterday, in the case of JULIUS BONNER, a German, forty-two years of age, who committed suicide on Friday night last by taking poison at his residence, No. 332 West Thirty-eighth-street. The deceased was partially deranged about seven months ago, but was supposed to have entirely recovered; but at times he acted in a strange and unaccountable manner. On returning home from a lodge-meeting on Friday night, he mixed some liquid in a tumbler and drank it. His wife, perceiving this, accused him of having taken poison, but BONNER so strenuously denied this that he disarmed all suspicion. They went to bed, and at about 1 o'clock in the morning BONNER woke his wife and bade her farewell. Mrs. BONNER became alarmed, and summoned a physician. The usual antidotes and restoratives were applied, but without effect, and death ensued at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. A post-mortem examination of the remains were made yesterday by Dr. JOHN BEACH, who found that death had resulted from some narcotic poison, and a verdict of suicide by poisoning was rendered.

A Clever Swindle.

Mrs. ANNIE NEWTON, wife of Capt. S. NEWTON, of the schooner *Salender*, was swindled on Friday last, out of money and jewelry valued in all at $85, by a man who called at her residence in East Seventy-seventh-street, and represented to her that he was the mate of the schooner and that her husband had got into trouble and had been arrested and had sent him to obtain $60 which was necessary to procure his release. Mrs. NEWTON did not have so much money in the house but gave him $50 and also handed him a diamond ring and other jewelry which she told him to pawn so as to raise the rest of the money. Soon after the man's departure Mrs. NEWTON started down town to see about her husband and found that she had been most adroitly swindled, that her husband was not arrested and had not sent any messenger to her. The facts were reported to Capt. WARD of the Second Precinct, who is searching for the swindler.

Arrest of Charles A. Dana.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—CHAS. A. DANA, of the New-York *Sun*, arrived in this city on the express from Washington, this morning, and was at once arrested on a criminal suit for libel, instituted by Ex-State Treasurer KEMBLE, for assertions published implicating him in the Evans case. Mr. DANA was held to bail in $5,000.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 30.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..114¾	50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112⅞
500 U. S. 6s, '81, C..115⅛	1,000 do..........112¾
16,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '65, new..........c.111⅜	25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...[illegible]
10,000 do.........b3.111⅜	12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.113
1,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.........111	10,000 do..........113⅜
	2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108

SALES FROM 10 TO 10¾ A. M.

1000 Erie Railway..... 61	200 North-western.... 83¼
1700 do.......... 61⅛	1000 do.......... 83⅛
600 do.......... 61⅞	1500 do.......... 83⅝
800 do.......... 62	1000 do.......... 83⅞
1200 do.......... 62¼	1500 do.......... 84
1700 do.......... 62½	600 do.......... 83⅞
1500 do.......... 62⅝	2800 do.......... 83⅝
400 do.........c. 62	1200 do.......... 83⅞
500 Union Pacific...... 39¼	200 do.......... 84⅛
700 do.......... 39⅛	200 do.......s3. 83⅞
800 do.......... 39	300 North-western Pf. 95⅞
800 do.......... 38⅞	1000 Lake Shore..... 97
200 do........c. 39	1600 do.......... 97⅛
3000 do.......... 39⅛	600 do.......... 97⅜
1000 do.......... 39¼	300 do.......... 97¾
1000 do.......... 39⅜	1500 do.......... 98
300 Quicksilver..... 42	1500 do.......... 98⅛
600 do.......... 42¼	900 do.......... 97⅞
300 do.......... 42⅛	300 do.......... 97¾
300 do.......... 43	1500 do.......... 97⅝
2000 N. Y. C. & Hud. 101⅛	400 do.......... 97⅞
3000 do.......... 101½	800 do.......... 97⅝
800 do.......... 101⅝	2200 do.......... 97⅞
1200 do.......... 101¼	900 St. Paul Pf..... 83
1000 do.......... 101	2800 Pacific Mail..... 64⅞
800 do.......... 100⅞	2800 do.......... 64⅝
800 do.......... 100⅝	1000 do.......... 64⅝
1500 do.......... 100½	200 Rock Island..... 117⅛
1200 do.......... 100⅝	200 do.......... 117⅜
1600 do.......... 100¾	2200 do.......... 117
700 do.......... 100⅝	1500 Ohio & Miss......c. 51⅛
1500 do.......... 101	200 do.......... 51⅜
40000 N. Y. C. & H. S. 95	800 do.......... 51⅛
30000 do.......b3. 95	2100 do.......... 51
30000 do........c. 94⅞	2200 do.......... 50⅞
300 Lake Shore scrip.. 94⅞	200 do......b3. 50⅞
400 C., C. & I. C..... 25⅝	500 Western Union.. 73⅛
1400 do.......... 25½	300 do.......... 73⅞
800 Boston, H. & E... 9¼	1300 do.......... 73⅜
800 do.......... 9⅛	100 Tol. & Wab..... 75⅝
1000 do.......s3. 9⅛	200 do.......... 75⅝
600 do.......... 9	1800 do.......c. 76
600 St. Paul........ 63⅛	1000 do.......... 75⅞
500 do.......... 63⅝	450 St. L. & Iron M... 90

FIRST BOARD

10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n... 21¼	10 Erie........ 62
25,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 28¼	400 do.......... 61⅞
1,000 Mo. State 6s.... 95⅝	200 do..bet. call. 61⅞
5,000 do..bet. call. 96	50 do.......... 61⅞
10,000 Va. St. 6s, def'd. 17¼	500 do.......... 62
1,000 Erie 1st.... 102⅜	800 do.......... 62¼
12,000 C. & Alt. 1st, b. c. 105	500 do.......... 62⅜
2,000 Con. Pa. G. Bds. 101½	700 do.......... 62¼
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 91⅝	700 do.......... 62⅝
2,000 do.......... 91¾	300 do.......... 62⅝
5,000 Un. Pa. 10s, In. 85	500 do.......... 62
10,000 do.......... 85½	900 do.......s30. 61⅞
5,000 do.......... 85⅝	900 do.......... 62⅝
13,000 do.......... 85½	200 do.......... 62⅜
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 100⅝	1000 do.......... 62½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 98½	100 Erie Pref..... 79⅝
2,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. D 90½	100 do.......... 79⅝
5,000 Gt. West. 2d... 90¼	1010 do.......... 80
2,000 C. & R. I. & Pa. 7s. 101½	1000 do..bet. call. 80
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 104½	400 Harlem....... 115
10,000 do.......... 105	50 Reading....... 114½
16,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 98	20 L. S. & Mich. S... 97
1,000 St. L. & I. Mt. 1st. 95	50 do.......... 97⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 98	1500 do..bet. call. 97⅜
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 45⅞	1000 do.......... 97⅛
55,000 do.......... 46	200 do......1st. 97⅝
10,000 do.......... 45¾	200 do.......... 97⅝
40,000 do.......... 45⅞	1700 do.......... 97⅛
10,000 B. H. & E. guar. b. 51	3100 do.......... 97⅝
9,000 Han. & Nap. 1st. 91	200 L. S. & M. S. S. b. c. b3. 94
1,500 L. S. Div. Bds. 95	200 do.......... 95⅛
13,000 N. J. South. 1st. 80½	100 Mich. Central..... 116½
12,000 W. U. Tel. 7s, bs. 96	15 do.......... 116⅜
2,000 St. L. J. & C. 1st. 97	50 Panama...... 90
41 Manhattan Bk. b. c. 150½	200 Clev. & P. guar... 92¼
14 Merchants' Bk.... 120¼	800 C. & N. W....b. c. 83⅞
57 Bk. Commerce.... 119	300 do......s3. 83⅛
10 Continental Bk... 94½	500 do.......... 83¼
200 Canton Co....... 98	2500 do......b3. 83⅛
100 Md. Coal....... 22½	75 C. & N. W. Pref. 95
200 do.......... 22¼	10 do.......... 95⅛
100 Quicksilver Min... 41⅝	1000 do..bet. call. 95⅛
200 do......b30. 41⅞	300 C., C., C. & Ind. 89½
100 do.......... 41¾	140 do.......... 90
100 do.......... 41	203 do.......... 90⅛
200 Quicksilver Pref. 52¼	100 N. J. Central.... 113
100 Bruns. City Land. 6	100 N. J. Cen. Scrip... 108¼
200 Mariposa Pref.... 3¾	20 Chi. & R. I...... 117
300 do.......... 3⅝	100 do.......... 116⅞
200 do..bet. call. 3½	250 do..bet. call. 118
200 Pacific Mail....b3. 64½	200 do......b3. 117
600 do..b. c....b3. 64⅞	100 Tol., W. & W..... 78
800 do.......... 64⅞	700 do..bet. call. 78
500 do.......... 64⅝	1000 do.......... 78⅛
400 do.......... 64	600 do......c. 78⅛
400 do.....b3. 64	200 Del., Lack. & W. 112⅛
500 do......c. 63⅞	600 do.......... 112
200 do.......... 63⅝	17 do.......... 111⅞
200 W. U. Tel....b. c. 73⅞	35 P., Ft. W. & C. guar. 97
500 do......c. 73⅝	100 Chi. & Alton.... 112⅝
200 do.......... 73⅛	600 B. H. & Erie...b. c. 9
4000 do.......... 73⅛	400 do.......... 9⅛
400 do.......... 73⅜	145 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 77
100 Con. C. of Md..b. c. 41⅛	200 do.......... 78
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 78	100 St. L. & Iron Mt. 91¼
100 U. S. Ex....... 74	200 do..bet. call. 92
200 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 73⅛	200 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 63⅞
400 do..bet. call. 7	60 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81¼
400 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 100⅝	200 do..b. c..b3. 81⅝
20 do.......... 100	200 do.......... 81⅜
800 do.......... 100½	124 Mar. & C. 1st, Pf. 22
1000 do.......... 100⅝	200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 66
1200 do.......... 100⅛	300 N. J. Southern.... 27⅝
200 do.......... 100⅜	4000 Un. Pa..bet. call. 39½
400 do.......... 100¼	700 do.......... 39⅝
1500 do.......... 100½	1300 do......b3. 39⅝
1400 do.......... 100⅝	1000 do......c. 39
100 do......b3. 100⅝	2000 do.......... 39⅞
200 do......c. 100½	300 do......b3. 39⅞
10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctf's. 94⅝	300 do......s30. 39
10000 do.......... 94⅞	2500 do.......... 39⅛
30000 do..bet. call. 94¼	300 C., C. & I. C..b. c...c. 25⅞
20000 do.......... 94	700 do.......... 25⅝
1600 Ohio & M...b. c. 50⅝	300 do.......... 26
900 do......c. 50⅝	300 do......c. 26⅜
500 do.......... 50½	700 do.......... 26⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 114⅝	$5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.. 110⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 115⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C., b3. 110
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 112	5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...c. 115⅝
14,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3. 112⅜	

SALES FROM 12½ TO 1 P. M.

700 Pacific Mail..... 63⅞	200 Del., Lack. & W.. 112
800 do.......... 63⅝	1100 North-western... 83⅝
200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 100⅝	800 do.......... 83⅞
700 do.......... 100⅝	400 do.......... 83⅞
200 do.....b10. 100⅝	300 do.......... 83⅝
1000 do.......... 100⅝	300 do.......... 83⅜
1200 do.......... 100⅝	400 do.......... 83⅛
200 do......c. 100	800 Ohio & Miss...... 50⅝
200 do.......... 100½	500 do......b3. 51
40000 N. Y. C. & H. Scp. 94⅞	300 do.......... 50⅞
1100 Erie...... 62¼	700 Union Pacific..... 39⅝
1100 do.......... 62	200 do.......... 39⅞
200 Lake Shore..... 97⅝	700 do......b3. 39⅞
400 do.......... 97½	300 do.......... 39⅞
600 do.......... 97¼	200 Rock Island..... 116⅛
500 do.......... 97⅛	200 do.......... 116⅞
1500 do.......... 97	300 do.......... 116⅝
200 do.......... 96⅞	300 St. Paul....... 63⅝
200 do.......... 97½	300 Tol. & Wabash.... 78⅝
500 do.......... 97⅜	300 do.......... 78⅝
200 do.......... 97¼	300 B., Hart. & E.... 9⅛
700 do......s3. 97	1200 do.......... 8⅞
1200 do.......... 97⅛	200 do.......... 8⅜
1500 do.......... 97	200 C., C. & I. C..... 26⅛
200 do......c. 97	300 do......b3. 26⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

5000 Clev. & P. Con. S. F 96	400 Harlem...... 115
100 Con. Coal of Md.. 41⅝	800 Chic. & N. W.... 83
1200 Quicksilver..... 41⅛	500 do..bet. call. 83⅛
100 do.......... 41¼	300 do......b3. 83⅛
200 do...bet. call. 41⅛	200 do.......... 83⅜
1200 do.......... 41	200 do......s3. 83⅝
200 do.......... 42	1200 do.......... 83⅛
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 54	500 do.......... 83⅛
500 do...bet. call. 54	200 Chic. & R. I...bet. c. 116⅞
100 Mariposa Pref.... 3⅛	600 do.......... 117
200 do.......... 3	200 do......b3. 117⅛
300 West. Un. bet. call. 72⅝	200 do.......... 117⅛
400 do.......... 72⅝	240 C., C., C. & I..... 90⅛
500 do.......... 72⅝	100 do......b3. 90⅛
800 do......c. 72½	800 do......b30. 90⅛
400 do.......... 72⅜	12 do.......... 91
2000 do.......... 72⅝	100 Tol., Wab. & W... 78
300 do.......... 72⅝	200 do..bet. call. 77⅞
700 do.......... 72⅝	300 do......b3. 78
200 do.......... 73	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 46⅛
1100 do.......... 72⅞	100 do......s3. 46
400 do.......... 73	500 Ohio & M. bet. c..c 50⅝
200 do.......... 73⅛	800 do.......... 50⅝
200 do.......... 72¾	1500 do......b3. 51
2000 do.......... 73⅛	1300 do.......... 51
800 Pacific Mail. bet. c. [illegible]	200 do.......... 51⅛
400 do.......... 63	1800 do.......... 51⅛
400 do.......... 63⅛	2300 do.......... 51⅛
500 do.......... 64	500 do......b3. 51⅛
900 do.......... 64⅛	2000 do......b3. 51⅛
10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 93⅞	500 do.......... 51⅛
500 do.......... 95	1000 do.......... 51⅛
30000 do..bet. call. 93⅞	2400 do.......... 51⅛
60000 do.......... 94	200 Del., Lack. & W... 111⅞
500 N. Y. C. & Hud... 100⅛	400 do..bet. call. 112
200 do......c. 100⅛	400 Un. Pac..bet. call. 39⅛
400 do......b3. 100⅛	500 do......b3. 39⅛
200 do...bet. call. 100⅛	500 do.......... 39⅛
1500 do.......... 100⅜	200 do......s30. 39⅛
2500 do.......... 100⅝	1200 do.......... 39⅛
600 do......b3. 100⅝	400 do.......... 39⅛
1000 do.......... 100¾	1600 do.......... 39⅛
1100 do.......... 100⅞	1500 do.......... 39⅜
1100 Erie....bet. call. 61⅝	300 do......b3. 39⅜
600 do.......... 61⅝	300 do.......... 39⅜
200 do.......... 62	200 do......c. 39⅝
200 do.......... 62⅛	1900 do.......... 39⅝
200 do.......... 62⅜	400 do.......... 39⅝
200 do.......... 62⅛	200 do.......... 39⅝
700 Erie Pref...... 80⅝	500 do......b3. 40
200 do.......... 80⅝	900 do.......... 40
300 do..bet. call. 81	500 do.......... 40⅛
400 L. S. & M. S. bet. c..c 97⅛	400 do......b3. 40⅛
1000 do.......... 97⅜	1600 do.......... 40⅜
2200 do.......... 97⅛	100 do.......... 40⅜
400 do......b3. 97⅛	1400 do.......... 40⅜
1000 do.......... 97⅛	1800 do.......... 40⅝
600 do.......... 97⅛	1800 do.......... 40⅝
1000 do.......... 97⅜	1000 do.......... 40⅝
1700 do.......... 97⅜	200 do.......... 40⅛
1600 do.......... 97⅝	500 do.......... 40⅝
20 L. S. & M. So. Scp. 93⅞	1700 do.......... 40⅝
200 do..bet. call. 93⅞	500 do......b3. 41
200 Clev. & P. Guar...c. 92⅛	400 M. & St. P...b. c. b10. 64
400 do......c. 92⅛	100 M. & St. P. Pref. b10. 82
200 B., Hart. & E..b. c. 8⅞	200 do......b3. 82
300 do.......... 9	300 C., C. & I. C...b. c. b3. 26¼

MONDAY, April 1—A. M.

There was a good general Trade and a very excited Stock Exchange through the past week. The Importers and Domestic Commission people are busy in the line of Dry Goods, and the exceptions to activity and satisfactory prices in General Merchandise are Tea and Coffee, the trade being seriously retarded by the unsettled question before Congress, of the future Tea and Coffee Duties. The Senate, after the decided vote of Friday week, in favor of placing both articles on the free list, as previously passed by the House, returned the bill to the House, with numerous additions affecting the general reduction of the Tariff and of the Internal Revenues, which render the whole bill impracticable, besides suspending the question of Free Tea and Coffee. The House may now possibly commit this, with the other questions affecting Revenue, to the Committee of Ways and Means, after declining to do so in the first place. In this event, we should scarcely hope for an early settlement, or expect to see any Tariff bill, if finally passed through both Houses, go into operation before October, possibly not until January. The last amended Tariff passed about the middle of July, 1870, to take effect after Dec. 31.

The reduced withdrawals of Tea and Coffee from Bond, in the month just closed, affected the March Customs considerably over a million of dollars. The receipts for the Quarter ending March 31, however, show a gain of $3,267,000 at New-York, and the official returns, when completed from all the ports, will give the Treasury for this Third Quarter of the Fiscal Year about $58,750,000, as against $55,077,000 for the corresponding Quarter last year. The First and Second Quarters (official) yielded $108,111,942. The receipts for the Fourth Quarter, upon which we enter today, we apprehend may be affected by the action (or the delay of action) in Congress. Last year, April, May and June yielded $51,250,000, and the whole year $205,264,000.

The events of the past week on our own Stock Exchange, following the advices and orders from London and the Continent in regard to American Railroad Shares, have upset all previous Gold and Exchange calculations, and baffled all theories as to trade settlements abroad this Spring, if not for the Summer also. The solution of the Erie question and the extraordinary demand for this and other Railroad Stocks which has so quickly followed the overthrow of this great fraud, from the Exchanges of London, Amsterdam, &c., have greatly as well as unexpectedly, qualified the balance sheet of our Foreign Trade, which, for the first half of the current Fiscal Year, left $46,998,000 against the United States, since when this balance has been increased to at least $60,000,000, and the Treasury has called home from Europe $32,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862 for redemption in Gold. It is, perhaps, too soon to measure the full effect of this recall of Bonds which for six or eight years have been scattered all over the Continent, as many of them will not come in before the 1st of May—the holders, in many instances, remaining in ignorance of the call until they present their May coupon for collection. But, at the rate of absorption of other American Stocks of the last week or two, we doubt whether more Gold will be required for export than last season, when our trade balance was less, and no redemption of 5-20s (other than with the New Loan) were going on.

The additional rise in Erie since Saturday week is 11 ₩ cent. In New-York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, &c., from 3 to 4 ₩ cent. The best of the Railroad Mortgages, even those dealt in abroad, have been comparatively neglected, and the Public Funds of the United States rise too slowly to command the attention of the German-American and Anglo-American Bankers and Brokers who are turning Railroad shares by millions through their correspondents, or "syndicates" in London and their "administrations" in Amsterdam.

Nor in this unexpected whirl of speculation, excited from abroad, is the state of the Money market much regarded. With Stocks all higher than at the close of March last year, the City Bank movement is reduced nearly $20,000,000 in Deposits, and $15,000,000 in Loans, on the same or a slightly increased Capital, and Money is sharp 7 ₩ cent. as against 5 ₩ cent. last Spring.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 30, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$994,100
Increase in Specie	1,949,100
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	263,600
Decrease in Deposits	658,200
Increase in Circulation	1,100

	April 1, '71.	March 30, '72.	March 23, '72.
National Capital	$73,235,000	$71,575,000	$71,575,000
Loan Capital	13,385,800	15,270,500	15,270,500
Total	$86,570,800	$87,155,500	$87,125,500
Loans	291,062,227	276,767,400	277,761,500
Gold and Gold Notes	17,975,092	21,304,700	19,420,600
Other Legal Tenders	52,270,543	41,549,700	41,812,300
Deposits	222,198,096	203,058,800	203,717,000
Circulation	31,575,760	28,019,400	28,018,300
In Sub-Treasury	74,634,167	74,227,365	74,513,385

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	March 23, '72.	March 30, '72.	April 1, '71.
Deposits	$203,717,000	$203,058,800	$222,198,096
Circulation	28,018,300	28,019,400	31,575,760
Total	$231,735,300	$231,078,200	$253,773,856
Required 25 ₩ cent	$57,933,875	$57,769,550	$63,[illegible]
Gold and Greenbacks	62,054,900	63,094,400	71,246,325
Excess	$4,121,025	$5,404,850	$7,816,794
Rate for money	7 ₩ cent.	7 ₩ cent.	5 ₩ cent.

The Bank return is stronger on the Gold average by $1,948,100, and weaker in Greenbacks by $968,600 than last week. The Loans are lower $994,000, and the general line of Deposits lower $658,200. The surplus of lawful Money in Gold and Greenbacks over the requisite 25 ₩ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is about $5,400,000, or $1,300,000 stronger than on the previous return.

The market for Money on Saturday closed firm at 7 ₩ cent., Currency Interest. Early in the day a small commission was paid to carry over Stocks until Monday.

The import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past were $9,641,944, as against $11,930,286 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,078,234 against $4,441,092 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $609,196, against $742,831 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $4,361,131. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 2,880 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$30,885,304	January	$35,0[illegible]
August	35,066,810	February	32,0[illegible]
September	32,010,575	March 9	7,570,[illegible]
October	30,688,398	March 16	8,328,[illegible]
November	24,102,941	March 23	8,213,[illegible]
December	23,235,967	March 30	8,841,[illegible]
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same date 1871			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$[illegible]

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$17,[illegible]	January	$18,[illegible]
August	19,510,237	February	17,915,169
September	20,833,302	March 6	4,382,965
October	22,836,237	March 13	3,946,903
November	19,222,587	March 20	4,120,732
December	19,771,534	March 27	4,078,234
Total since July 1			$177,839,0[illegible]
Against same time 1871			164,639,[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$7,210,0[illegible]
Gold, March 30, 1872			110 ₩ cent.
Gold, April 1, 1871			110⅞ ₩ cent.

The Cotton movement at the ports for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1870-71. Week.	Season.	1871-72. Week.	Season.
Receipts	71,744	2,312,231	40,643	2,147,946
Exports	111,741	2,277,079	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand		[illegible]		[illegible]
Price Low Mid.	[illegible]		[illegible]	

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,325,695	February	$672,607
August	2,701,227	March 2	673,380
September	2,120,630	March 9	368,753
October	2,066,591	March 16	780,840
November	3,128,850	March 23	675,750
December	2,094,192	March 30	679,190
January	1,830,262		
Total since July 1			$27,014,800
Against same time 1871			55,023,083
Decrease since July 1			$27,008,777

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

Customs.		Gold Interest.	
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,711
August	17,547,349	August	2,040,250
September	16,226,808	September	[illegible]
October	12,775,238	October	1,708,338
November	9,902,947	November	12,865,049
December	9,294,832	December	3,329,535
January	13,096,436	January	15,184,586
February	14,947,959	February	2,582,192
March	13,383,976	March	3,880,594
Total 1872	$120,335,975	Total 1872	$62,117,154
Total 1871	112,052,879	Total 1871	63,500,504

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		April 1, 1872.
American Gold	109⅞@110⅜	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and November	112⅝@112⅞	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅝@113	111⅞
U. S. New 5 ₩ cents	109⅞@110	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. 6 ₩ cents	101⅛@101⅝	[illegible]
Union Pac. 6 ₩ cents	91⅝@91⅞	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen.	96⅞@101⅛	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. Scrip	90⅝@94½	[illegible]
Rock Island	114⅝@117¼	115⅛
North-west Common	[illegible]@83⅝	[illegible]
North-west Preferred	94¼@96	[illegible]
Reading	114½@115⅛	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	47½@51⅛	47½
St. Paul Common	59⅛@64	61⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛@83	80
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛@79⅛	[illegible]
Union Pacific	28⅞@41	[illegible]
Erie	51⅛@62⅝@63⅛	[illegible]
Western Telegraph	71⅛@73⅝	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	61⅞@65	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]@97⅞	[illegible]

On the Stock Exchange the terms "active" and "buoyant" scarcely convey an adequate description of the real strength and immense operations of the market at rapidly advancing prices on most of the Railroads and several of the prominent Miscellaneous Stocks. The uprising in New-York Central, Lake Shore and Union Pacific, and the fresh advance since Thursday of 4@4½ ₩ cent. in Erie, are ascribed, in a large measure, to the changed feeling in American Railroad Stocks in the English market since the revolution in Erie, and to increased speculation in American Stocks on the Amsterdam Exchange and in the markets of Berlin and Frankfort. Our own speculators, as usual when encouraged from influential quarters, are not slow to follow the market up, and it is safe to say that where 100 shares of any of the Stocks dealt in abroad are purchased on cable telegrams, 500, if not 1,000, shares are bought and sold for the upward turn on our own Exchange. This may be true without qualifying the substantial fact that these Stocks are going abroad in amounts so important as to lessen the supply on the Street, and to sensibly affect the price of Gold and rates of Exchange. Already the transactions in Erie have become secondary to New-York Central, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific, as will be noticed from the official list of sales.

The Public Funds leave off strong. The new 5 ₩ cents. sold up to 110¼ ₩ cent.

Bills on London were done at 109¼@109¼ ₩ cent., and the sales of Gold are 110@110¼ ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock (the Saturday hour for closing the Exchange,) the following prices were made as compared with Thursday night before the Holiday of Good Friday.

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 30.

	Thursday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	109⅞	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	112⅝	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅞	113
American Gold	110⅛	110
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅞	100⅛
N. Y. C. & Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93	94⅞
Reading	115	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅛	117⅛
North-west Common	83	83⅞
North-west Preferred	94⅛	96
Pacific Mail	63⅞	64⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	82
St. Paul Common	63	64
Ohio and Mississippi	50⅛	51⅛
Toledo and Wabash	78	79⅛
Western Telegraph	73⅛	73⅛
Erie	59⅛	62⅛
Union Pacific	38⅞	41
Lake Shore	96	97⅞

At the very close of the Exchange, at 5 P. M., the general market was strong.

The last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg. '81	114⅝	5-20 coup. n. i. '65	111⅝
6 ₩ cent. coup. '81	115⅛	5-20 reg. '67	112⅝
5-20 reg. '62	112⅛	5-20 coup. '67	112
5-20 coup. '62	112⅛	5-20 reg. '68	112
Call Bonds, '72	112⅛	5-20 coup. '68	112
5-20 reg. '64	112⅛	10-40 reg.	108⅜
5-20 coup. '64	112⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅜
5-20 reg. '65	112⅛	5s, coup., '81	110⅛
5-20 coup. '65	112⅛	6s, Currency	115⅝
5-20 reg. n. i. '65	111⅛		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.
TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway of Indiana, bearing eight per cent interest, gold, free of Government tax, payable quarterly in New-York, are for sale by JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., at 95 and accrued interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ WE ARE SELLING THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS a first-class security—at the rate of 94 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin.

Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices.

FISK & HATCH.
HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY Land Grant, Sinking Fund, Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, for sale at 90 and accrued interest by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, Danville and Vincennes First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at 90. As the road is finished and earning much more than its interest, the price is very low. Apply to W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

The Increase in Importations—Present State of the Markets—Prospects for the Future.

Although rapidly perfecting the manufacture of textile fabrics, the United States is still largely dependent on importations for many woven articles of necessity and luxury. Her cotton staples may now be said to stand on an independent footing, and her worsted and silk manufactures exhibit every sign of speedily attaining a like degree of maturity. In some departments which a few years ago were considered peculiarly the foreigner's province, such as machine silk twists, sewing-silks, &c., our manufacturers have beaten the foreign article out of the home market. But whatever progress manufacturers may make, it is certain that America will always remain a large importing country.

It is notorious in the markets of Europe, that the best textile productions are the safest for exportation to this Continent, and that every year this preference becomes more certain and well marked. This year the dry goods importations for the past ten weeks have so far exceeded anything in the way of former experience as to call for some remark and explanation. During the course of last year, imported goods not only sold well, but in some fabrics an actual scarcity existed, owing to the demoralization consequent on the Franco-German war. Accordingly, importers were encouraged to order heavily for this Spring and to secure all they could. Everything pointed to higher figures on the Continent—an opinion which has been justified by the event, and present rates. France presented the spectacle of a country whose production had been greatly lessened, with her stores and warehouses bare, while her necessities and her power of consumption were great. Germany, although triumphant, was almost equally needy, and resembled the position of our own country in the year 1865. England was short of French and German goods, and while competing for the possession of these, found a quick market in both of these countries for her own textile productions. The same state of affairs exists at the present moment. Under these circumstances it need scarcely be said that the orders of American importers were large. Many of the jobbers who usually depended on the importers for their stocks, entered the foreign market themselves, through their buyers, and also purchased heavily this Spring from the importers in New-York and Philadelphia. Speculators helped to swell the amount by consignments of both new and job goods—many of these last being the surplus of former seasons. The result of all this is now being felt in the importations of almost every description of dry goods. During the months of December and part of January, the steam transit came in irregularly, and goods were thus during particular weeks thrown into the market in unusual quantities. Since then, however, the steamers have been regular enough. The probable result of the excess is an important question, more especially inasmuch as the arrivals, although much moderated in amount, still continue in large quantities. Considerable allowance must be made for the rapidly increasing absorbing capacity of the country, and the many outlets for increased consumption which railway enterprise is opening up, for it is a fact that with the increase of railways and newspapers the demands of the population in the matter of textiles is largely augmented. Taking this into account, and the fact of the competition for textile fabrics on the continent, it seems probable that before the expiration of the season not only all the new imported fabrics, but most of the job goods may be required. Prices upon almost every description of dry goods have nominally advanced ten to fifteen per cent., although importers sell present stocks at prices which give the jobbers the advantage of the early purchasers. In the same way the jobbers offer their stocks to the retailers upon similar terms. But as the price of foreign dry goods in New-York, today, is altogether out of proportion to the prices on the Continent, as well as the raw material from which they are manufactured, should present figures there be maintained, it will become impossible to replace them except at very much increased rates, and the nominal advance must become a real one. Perhaps the largest excess of importation which has taken place is that in manufactured silks of all kinds, but France, it must be remembered, has been hard hit during the last struggle. Before the war she had a virtual monopoly of the hat-silk plushes, which she manufactured for the world, but the Germans of Rhenish Prussia have been smart enough to establish factories there, and are rapidly beating their old enemies on that line. Added to this is the fact that many workers in this staple in France before the war were Germans who have now been driven home by the ill feeling existing on the part of the French workmen who refuse to fraternize with them. Meantime our importers have done well, and those of them who have been fortunate in their selections have sold out their stock—many of the American orders are refused in England and the Continent owing to the pressure of trade caused by the impetus given to consumption at the conclusion of the last European war. American firms complain bitterly even of failure in the execution of contracts, owing to the preference given to the home buyers on the spot. Only those houses here who have permanent arrangements with the other side can confidently rely on a continuous supply. Meantime stocks are being distributed over the country, and especially in the South and West. Should the present unusually unpropitious weather alter, the Spring dry goods trade will commence in earnest, and a few weeks will show definitely whether the foreign market here has been overrated, or whether the demand is fully equal to the supply.

A Supposed Case of Abortion.

At a late hour on Saturday night, NELLIE RANDALL, aged twenty-four years, a resident of New-Haven, was found sick in the hallway of premises No. 193 South Fifth-avenue. She was taken to the Prince-street Police Station, and Police Surgeon BEACH, on examining her, said that she was suffering from some drugs which she had taken for the purpose of procuring an abortion. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. She had been in New-York but two days, and she declined to give any information about her family or relatives.

Convention of German Societies—Preparations for an Annual Peace Jubilee.

A meeting of delegates of German societies was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action in reference to a proposed celebration, on the 10th of April, the anniversary of the great German peace jubilee held in this City last year. The meeting was held in pursuance of a call published by a committee composed of Gen. Franz Sigel, Emil Sauer, Wm. Radde, Ex-Gov. Salomon, Dr. Heidenfeld, Gust. Frey, [illegible] Prof. A. Bolen, Col. Seibert, [illegible], E. F. Frey, Dr. Kessler, Oscar Zollikoffer, F. Stachener and Victor Fream. The meeting was presided over by Alderman HAHN. A committee of arrangements was appointed, composed of Messrs. Emil Hauer, Wangemann, Weidling, Farrer, George Sauer, Koerber and Burchard. The celebration is to be composed of a banquet and a ball, an oration by Ex-Gov. SALOMON, and a vocal and musical entertainment, and an illumination in the evening. The proceeds of the festival will go to the German Hospital fund.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 30, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls	[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs	[illegible]	Resin, bbls	2,577
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,000
Copper, bbls	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Beans, bbls	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds	[illegible]
Meal, bbls	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs	[illegible]
Meal, bags	[illegible]	Silver-ore, sacks	[illegible]
Flax, bales	[illegible]	Tow, bales	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, [illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, No	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Lead, pigs	[illegible]
Oil, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Cotton, 20 bbls. Pork, [illegible] cases Beeswax, 24 boxes Seed, 4 bbls. Oysters, 25 hhds. Tallow, 25 boxes [illegible], 1,220 boxes Bacon, 120 bags [illegible] Machinery, [illegible] Grease, 1 case Organ, 1 Cotton Gin, 3 cases Axes, [illegible] bbls. Resin, [illegible] Sewing Machines, 148 boxes Ham, 327 tcs. Lard, 9 bbls. Tongues, 1,020 boxes Meat, 182 tcs. Beef, [illegible] cases Lamps, [illegible] Bellies, 4,286 bushels Corn, 265 boxes Cheese.

By the ship *Strathearn*, for Liverpool—1,495 bbls. Resin, 170 pks. Tallow, 1,000 Oars, 1,707 bales Cotton, 1,635 tcs. Lard, 957 Dry Hides, 5 bales Skins, 234 pkgs. Lard, 800 boxes Bacon, 120 boxes Clocks, 70 logs Hickory, 10 logs Cedar, 12,000 Staves.

By the bark [illegible], for London—[illegible] tierces Lard, 198 bags Cotton-seed, 205 boxes Bacon, 136 tierces Pork, 100 tierces Beef, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 9 tierces Tobacco, 43 cases Tobacco, 359 bbls. Resin, 327 cases Sewing-machines, 72 pks. Stearine, 98 boxes Cheese, [illegible] cases Reaping-machines, 187 bags Cubebs, 180 bbls. Pork, 1,000 Oars, 100 cases Essential Oil.

By the bark *Emperor*, for London—4,[illegible] bags Oil-cake, 4,200 Staves.

By the steamer *Tyrian*, for Glasgow—161 boxes Clocks, 12 cases Spermaceti, 911 boxes Bacon, 50 tcs. Lard, 3 hhds. Tobacco, 37 cases Agricultural Implements, [illegible] cases Fruits, 25 cases Scraps, 1,250 [illegible] Butter, 54 bales Hogs-hair, 129 bbls Resin, 20 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Thomas Dunham*, for Havre—[illegible] bbls. Tallow, 98 hhds. Tallow, [illegible] tcs. Tallow, 70 hhds. Stearine, 1,430 tcs. Lard, [illegible] boxes Bacon, [illegible] bbls. Jewelers Ashes, 1,908 bbls. Resin, 41 pkgs. Brandy, 488 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship *A. L. Benfield*, for Antwerp—[illegible] bbls. Resin, 2,8[illegible] tcs. Lard, 980 boxes Bacon, 50 boxes Shoulders, 50 bbls. Lard, 87 cases Tobacco, 21 hhds. Tallow, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 1,920 Staves, 25 tons Lockwood, 20 logs Walnut, 50 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 2 casks Sperm-oil.

By the steamer [illegible], for Bremen—3 bales Silk, 6 boxes Casings, 1 pk. Skins, 216 pkgs. Machinery, 7 pkgs. Carriage-ware, 15 cases Can Goods, 13 bales Hops, 100 cases Oil Peppermint, 25 cases Essential-oil, 41 bales Furs, 10 pkgs. Drugs, 16 pkgs. Stoves, 50 logs Wood, 80 bales Hog-hair, 254 cases Tobacco, 128 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] bales Cotton, 500 boxes Extract, 486 boxes Bacon, [illegible] tcs. Pork, 2 kegs Potash, [illegible] bushels Corn, 25 seroons Indigo, 10 bales Tobacco.

By the brig *Gerda*, for Gibraltar—7,150 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Morro Castle*, for Havana—50 Boiler Tubes, 7 pkgs. Clocks, 12 pkgs. Chairs, 25 pkgs. Beef, 20 bags Cocoa, 112,035 lbs. Lard, 2 casks Stearine, 6 pkgs. Fish, [illegible] boxes Bacon, 47 bbls. Flour, [illegible] lbs. Butter, 4 cases Waterfalls, 11,065 lbs. Ham, 50 boxes Wick, 30 bbls. Onions.

By the Brig *Habana*, for Havana—165 cks. Brandy, 10 pkgs. Willow Ware, 207 pkgs. Chairs, 20 pkgs. Rope, 7,000 cases Crude Petroleum, 155 Carboys Acid, 110 pkgs. Drugs, 8 bbls. Resin, 16,201 lbs. Lard, 225 Empty Trunks, 14 cases Valises, 15 drums Caustic Soda, 50 kegs Spikes, 100 bbls. Beans, 25 cases Tobacco, 1 Tender.

By the Bark *S. W. Holbrook*, for Havana—[illegible] lbs. Lard, 100 boxes Bacon, 100 bbls. Beans, 4,500 boxes Oil, 4 boxes Straw Boards.

By the bark [illegible], for Cardenas—[illegible] empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner *Storm King*, for St. Jago—300 bbls. Flour, 11,[illegible] lbs. Ham, 500 reams Paper, [illegible] bbls. Beans, 150 boxes Candles, [illegible] boxes Bacon, 19,250 lbs. Lard, 50 bbls. Potatoes, [illegible] boxes Petroleum, [illegible] boxes Shoe-nails.

By the brig *Nellie*, for St. Croix—300 pkgs. Meal, 200 bbls. [illegible], 200 bbls. Herrings, [illegible] bbls. Pork, 200 boxes Starch, 4,000 Hoops, 10 bbls. Potatoes, 5 bbls. Onions, 50 bbls. Flour, 100 boxes Starch.

By the brig *Jno. Brightman*, for Matanzas—[illegible] Empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner *E. Barros*, for Matanzas—Ballast; Specie, $4,000.

By the brig *L. C. Clark*, for Barbados—138 hhds. Oil-Meal, 100 bbls. Pork, 200 bbls. Beef, 200 bbls. Crackers, 125 bbls. Bread, 100 boxes Cheese, 200 Shooks, 600 bbls. Flour, 800 bbls. Corn-meal, [illegible] lbs. Lard, [illegible] bbls. Peas, 100 cases Matches, 200 bags Corn, 33 Mules, 11 Horses.

By the brig *Chester*, for Barbados—800 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Meal, 200 bbls. Bread, 100 Crackers, 2,500 lbs. Butter, 3,750 lbs. Lard, 100 bbls. Peas, 200 bags Corn, [illegible] pkgs. Buggy Furniture, 3 pkgs. Duck, [illegible] puncheons Oil-meal, 16 pkgs. Lamps, 8 coils Rope, 200 boxes Perfumery.

By the bark *Hancock*, for Cardenas—600 Empty Hogsheads.

By the brig *Ocean Eagle*, for Remedios—Ballast.

By the schooner *C. R. Hodgdon*, for St. Pierre—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Potatoes, [illegible] bbls. Onions, 4,000 lbs. Lard, 300 bushels Corn, 2,800 lbs. Ham, [illegible] bbls. Peas, 1,200 Staves.

By the brig *Hainault*, for Cienfuegos—[illegible] Shooks and Heads, 200 bbls. Hoops, [illegible] boxes Knives, [illegible] Plows, 77 lbs. Butter, 25 bales Hay, 50 bbls. Oats.

By the schooner [illegible], for Jamaica—[illegible] bbls. Pork, 30 bbls. Crackers, 30 bbls. Corn-meal, 140 boxes Candles, [illegible] bbls. Beef, [illegible] lbs. Butter, [illegible] lbs. Lard, 12 boxes Cheese, 200 lbs. Hams, 50 boxes Florida Water, [illegible] boxes Sarsaparilla, 10 bbls. Tar, [illegible] bbls. Pitch, 50 cases Axes, 3 pkgs. Leather, 5 pkgs. Trunks, 3 dozen Chairs, 6 bbls. Lamps, 25 reams paper, 360 bbls. Flour, 30 cases Kerosene.

By the schr. *Frank Howard*, for Para—800 bbls. Flour, [illegible] lbs. Lard, 20 cases Crackers, [illegible] cases Drugs, 25 bbls. Beef, 10 bbls. Pork, 1,000 reams Paper, 200 kegs Nails, [illegible] bales Dry-goods, 4,[illegible] gallons Kerosene, 75 bbls. Resin, 125 pkgs. Fire-crackers, [illegible] pieces Lumber, 10 bbls. Pitch, [illegible] gallons Spirits Turpentine, 20 pkgs. Axes, 3 pkgs. Lamps, 25 bbls. Chimneys, [illegible] pkgs. Tea, 15 cases Matches, 8 rolls Matting.

By the bark [illegible], for Melbourne—[illegible] cases Petroleum, 270 bbls. Resin, 387 boxes Clocks, 25 boxes Bluestone, [illegible] boxes Tobacco, [illegible] tcs. Tobacco, 5 bbls. Glassware, 20 cases Drugs, 48 cases Carriage-ware, [illegible] pkgs. Shafts, [illegible] pcs. Lumber, 104 cases Sewing-machines, 200 cases Spirits Turpentine, 51 cases Handles, 50 cases Perfumery, 1,000 boxes Maizena, [illegible] pkgs. Pumps, 25 cases Tacks, 100,000 feet Lumber.

COFFEE—Has been quoted nominally as before, on a dull market. No dealings of moment transpired.

COTTON—Has been in less request for early delivery at essentially unaltered prices, closing quite dull; sales, 1,136 bales, including 1,1[illegible] bales to spinners and [illegible] bales to speculators. For forward delivery, business has been moderately active at a reduction of 1-16c. [illegible] lb.; sales, 24,200 bales, (7,[illegible] bales on Thursday evening, and 16,[illegible] bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, including on Thursday evening: [illegible] [illegible]

The quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin were as follows: March, 22.[illegible]c.; April, 22.[illegible]c.; May, 23.[illegible]c.; June, 23.[illegible]c.; July, 23.[illegible]c.; August, 23.[illegible]c.; September, 21.[illegible]c.; October, [illegible]c. The receipts at this port since our last have been [illegible] bales, including 1,064 bales from Norfolk, [illegible] bales from Charleston, 124 bales from Galveston, [illegible] bales from Fernandina, 1,104 bales by rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 5,[illegible] bales, and for the part week were 40,[illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,[illegible] bales, against 3,[illegible] bales same time 1870–71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21
Good Ordinary	21⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	22⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	23⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held firmly, on a very moderate offering, but has been comparatively quiet. Sales have been made since our last of 8,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; interior to good Extra State at [illegible]; good to fancy at [illegible]; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at [illegible] [illegible] bbl.

Southern Flour has been more active and rather firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,[illegible] bbls. at [illegible] for ordinary to very good, and [illegible] for good to very choice Extra, [illegible] bbl. Included in the sales were 1,[illegible] bbls. extra Baltimore, to arrive, at [illegible]. Canada Flour is dull and nominal at from [illegible] for Extra. Rye Flour has been quiet within the range of from [illegible] bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Corn-meal has been more sought after, but at less firm prices, ranging from [illegible] for White and Yellow Western, chiefly at [illegible] for Yellow; [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine; sales, 1,[illegible] bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more inquired for, particularly Red and Amber Winter stock, which has been in good request, mostly for milling purposes, closing [illegible] [illegible]

HIDES—There has been a fairly active call for stock at firm prices; supply of foreign available limited. The week's receipts have been [illegible] Hides, [illegible] from foreign and [illegible] from domestic ports [illegible] [illegible] Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs. [illegible] Montevideo, (to arrive,) [illegible] lbs., [illegible]c., gold, selected; 1,[illegible] Dry Rio Grande, Second, (to arrive,) [illegible] lbs., private terms; 1,[illegible] Dry Central American, [illegible] lbs., [illegible]c., gold, as they run; [illegible] Dry Matamoras Kips, 10 lbs., [illegible] Dry Mexican, [illegible] lbs., private terms; [illegible] Dry Indiana, [illegible] lbs., [illegible]c., currency, as they run; 3,000 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,[illegible] City Slaughter, [illegible] lbs., [illegible]c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 41,400 Hides and [illegible] bales, (same time last year [illegible] Hides and [illegible] bales,) as follows: 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 5,000 Dry Central American, 700 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,300 Dry and Salted Madagascar, 400 Dry and Salted Maranham, 3,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 12,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 12,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow from Europe, [illegible] bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HEMP—Sales [illegible] bales Jute Butts at [illegible]c., currency, [illegible] lb. Market dull.

HOPS—New Hops are almost out of market, and the few lots offering are held above the views of most buyers, checking business. There has been a fair inquiry for desirable Hops of the growths of 1869 and 1870, which have been quoted stronger and quite buoyant on a moderate available supply. Mr. EMMET WELLS reports receipts for the week of 27 bales Domestic and 281 bales Foreign. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@70c., the latter an extreme rate for extra fine; crop of 1870 at 10c.@40c.; older growth at 5c.@ [illegible]c.; foreign at 60c.@75c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request on the basis of $3 10@$3 25 as the ruling quotations for Strained, with sales reported of 1,600 bbls., also 300 bbls. good Strained at $3 30 [illegible] 280 lbs.... Of Tar, small sales of Newbern were made at about previous figures.... Spirits Turpentine dull, with sales of only 60 bbls. from stock at [illegible]c. [illegible] gallon.

PETROLEUM—There was a moderate call mostly for Refined, but at somewhat irregular prices, old contracts having been available at easier rates; while from first hands, previous quotations were insisted on. Refined has been quoted in the local market at [illegible] for early delivery; for fresh at 22c.@22¼c. for old contracts, with sales reported of the latter, to the amount of 3,000 bbls., at the quoted prices. At Philadelphia the current quotations for prompt delivery were [illegible], with 2,000 bbls. reported sold at the latter rate.... Refined in cases was quiet at [illegible].... Crude dull at [illegible].... Shipping Crude at 16½c.@17c.... Naphtha inactive within a range of from 10½c.@10¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and rather weak for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 285 bbls. at $12 37½@$12 50 for new Western Mess, $12 [illegible] for old Mess; $12 for City Thin Mess; $11 for Extra Prime, [illegible] bbl. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been light at about former figures; sales were reported of 750 bbls. new Western Mess, including 500 bbls., seller May, at $12 [illegible]; and 250 bbls., seller July, at $12 [illegible] bbl. ....City Dressed Hogs in demand at [illegible]c., [illegible] lb.; Western wholly nominal.... Cut-meats have been in moderate request at from [illegible] for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, [illegible] lb. The reported sales since our last include 215 pkgs. Hams, within the range; 50 boxes Bellies, 12 lbs. average, at [illegible]c.; 1,000 City Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 10c.@10½c., and 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at [illegible]c. [illegible] lb.... Bacon has been held firmly, but has been quiet, with sales reported since our last of only [illegible] boxes Short Clear at 7¼c., and 100 boxes Long Clear at [illegible]c. [illegible] lb.... Lard has been in fair demand, but less firm as to price, on freer offerings. Sales have been reported of 1,[illegible] tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at [illegible] for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at [illegible] for prime Western Steam; [illegible] for prime Kettle-rendered [illegible] for prime City Steam and Kettle; [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for Refined. For forward delivery the demand has been active at easier prices; sales have been reported of [illegible] tcs. prime Western Steam, including 3,250 tcs., seller April, at [illegible], closing at [illegible]c.; 250 tcs., seller May at [illegible]c., and 750 tcs. seller June at [illegible]c. [illegible] lb.... Beef continues in moderate demand as from [illegible] for Mess, and [illegible] for Extra Mess; sales, 100 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal at from [illegible] for new Prime Mess; [illegible] for India Mess, and [illegible] for City Extra do., [illegible] tierce. Beef Hams have been more active and firm at [illegible], as the extremes. Sales, 515 bbls.

SKINS—Deer have been dull and weak within the previous range; sales, 11,000 Para and 4,000 Porto Cabello; receipts have been 23 bales Porto Cabello, 3 bales Central American, and 3 bales Texas. Goat have been in good request at full rates; sales, 70 bales Mexican, 40 bales Payta, 30 bales Curacoa, and 25 bales Bombay; receipts have been 124 bales Zanzibar, 106 bales Payta, 12 bales Cape, and 11 bales Mexican.

SUGARS—There has been a somewhat livelier movement reported in Raw, chiefly for refining purposes, at steadier though not quotably higher prices. [illegible] Sales have been reported since our last of 2,[illegible] hhds. and 3,[illegible] boxes and 15,100 bags, including 1,[illegible] hhds. good common to prime refining Cuba at [illegible], chiefly fair to good refining, at [illegible], which were the current quotations; [illegible] hhds. and 3,[illegible] boxes Centrifugal at [illegible]; 200 hhds. Scotch Refined on private terms; 100 boxes Clayed at 9½c.; 227 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8¼c.; 5,[illegible] bags Pernambuco at [illegible]c., and 10,000 bags Manila (disposed of some time since, but not previously reported) on private terms. Refined steady and in demand; quotations as before.

TALLOW, &C.—Prime Tallow has been quoted firm, on restricted offerings, but has been without activity; sales have been reported of [illegible] lbs. at [illegible] for fair to choice, chiefly at [illegible] for prime. Of Stearine, 50,000 lbs. were sold at [illegible] for No. 1 to strictly prime.

WHISKY—Sales [illegible] bbls., in lots, at 97½c. [illegible] gallon; market weak.

FREIGHTS—The demand for berth room has been somewhat brisker for Grain, but rates in favor of shippers. A moderate offering of Provisions, Resin and general cargo, has been noted at fairly supported figures. The chartering business has been of a moderate scale, with the main inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum trade, and for general cargo, with some call for vessels for the Grain, Tobacco and West India trades, the latter chiefly at the outports.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last include, by steam, 34,000 bushels Corn at [illegible] bushel; [illegible] pkgs. Provisions at [illegible] ton; also a British bark, with 700 hhds. Molasses, reported from Philadelphia, at 30s.... For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Oil-cake on private terms, and [illegible] boxes Tea at 17s. 6d.... For Glasgow, by steam, 18,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d. [illegible] bushel.... For Cork for orders, United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 620 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at [illegible] quarter.... For Antwerp, 1,500 boxes Bacon and 500 tcs. Lard at [illegible] ton; and 250 bbls. Resin at [illegible] lbs.; also, a British ship, 1,250 tons, and a British bark, 308 tons, with general cargo on private terms.... For Rotterdam, 15 pkgs. Preserved Meats at 30s.... For Stettin, 500 tcs. Lard and 100 hhds. Tallow at [illegible] ton.... For Hamburg, 250 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d. [illegible] ton; also, a German bark, 553 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Bremen, by sail, 960 cases Seed-leaf Tobacco at [illegible], and by steam, 3,400 bushels Corn, 500 boxes Bacon, and 520 pkgs. Tobacco on private terms; also, a German bark, [illegible] tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; also, rumored, a German bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d.... For the German Baltic, a German bark, 400 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6d.... For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 341 tons, with equal to about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. and 5s.... For Genoa, an American bark, 717 tons, with 6 full cargo of Kentucky Tobacco, at [illegible]s. [illegible]d.... For the Mediterranean, a British bark, rumored with 2,000 bbls. and 6,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. and 17½c.... For Porto Rico and back, a British brig, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Cardenas, an American bark, with Shooks, Heads, &c., reported from Portland, at 25c.... For Barbados and St. Lucia, a British brig, 4,500 bbls. capacity, reported from Philadelphia, at 50c.... For the north side of Cuba, a British brig, 230 tons, from Norfolk and back to the Delaware Breakwater, at $7 and $4 75; an American brig, [illegible] hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia and back, on private terms.... For Port Spain, a British brig, 140 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia at 50c., with privilege of Porto Rico at [illegible].... For ports north of Hatteras, a British brig, 280 hhds. capacity, from Havana, at $3 75 and $3 50; another, 300 hhds. from Sagua, at $1 50; and an American schooner, 225 hhds. Molasses, from do., at $4 25 and $4.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, 400 hhds. capacity, with Molasses, from Matanzas, at $4 50; a British brig, 350 hhds. do., reported from Sagua, at $4 50; an American brig, 450 hhds. do., from Sagua, at $4 [illegible].... For New-York, an American ship, 1,041 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bombay at [illegible]s. 6d.; a brig, with Marble, from Leghorn, reported at $10; a British bark, 752 tons, with 1,100 hhds. Sugar, reported from Havana, via Sagua, at $6; an American brig, 300 tons, with 700 hhds. do., same privileges, at $7; a British brig, with 650 hhds. do., same privileges, at $7; a British brig, 275 tons, with 1,700 boxes Sugar, from Havana, at $1 40; an Italian brig, 270 tons, with box Sugar, from Havana and Matanzas, at $1 50; an American bark, 386 tons, with 600 hhds. Sugar, from Havana, via Matanzas, at $6 50; an American bark, 273 tons, with box Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $1 50; another, 391 tons, with sugar, from do., at $6 and $1 50; a British brig, with do., from do., at $5 75 and $1 50; an American bark, 805 tons, with Sugar, from do., at $5 75; another 391 tons, with do., from do., at $6 75; an American brig, with 300 hhds. Sugar and 400 hhds. Molasses, at $5 25 and $3 75.... For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,[illegible] tons, with general cargo, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 30.—FLOUR—Extra Spring dull and weak at $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring at $1 21. CORN steady and firm: No. 2 Mixed, [illegible]c. OATS—No. 2 moderately active at [illegible]c. RYE steady and firm at [illegible]c.@71c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, [illegible]c.@60c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $11 [illegible]. LARD, $8 15. HAMS, in pickle, a shade firmer at [illegible]. BULK-MEATS—Shoulders, [illegible] cwt. Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]. Clear Sides, [illegible]. WHISKY quiet and steady at 88c. Live HOGS steady and unchanged. CATTLE unchanged and quiet. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 30.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 1,[illegible] bushels Amber Michigan at $1 73; one car of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. CORN steady; sales 3,[illegible] bushels at 71c., on the track. BARLEY nominally $1 for Bay of Quinte. RYE held at 85c. for Western. CORN-MEAL—$1 67 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, [illegible] cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25@$26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30@$35, [illegible] ton. HIGHWINES, 88½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 40c.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—FLOUR steady; Family, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 70@$1 72. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. BUTTER firm at [illegible]. MESS PORK in fair demand, local and speculative, at $11 75. LARD dull and nominal at [illegible]. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; shoulders, 4c.; Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. BACON quiet and weak; Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 6¾c. to [illegible]; sales, 100,000 lbs. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders at [illegible], delivered at St. Louis. Mess PORK sold at $12 [illegible], June. WHISKY steady at 84c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—No sales of WHEAT; Market firm. RYE quiet and nominal in value. Nothing doing in CORN, which is held at 70c.@72c. for mixed. BARLEY steady. OATS dull; sales one car of State, at Susquehanna Depot, at [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30.—COTTON firm, in good demand; Middling, 23½c.; net receipts, 1,[illegible] bales; gross, 1,[illegible] bales; exports—coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 181,[illegible] bales. Net receipts of the week, 17,[illegible] bales; gross, 19,074 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 15,811; to Havre, 1,779 bales; to Bremen, 4,800 bales; to Amsterdam, 3,079 bales; to Revel, 1,170 bales; to Barcelona, 1,717 bales; to Genoa, 1,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 2,[illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales. OATS, [illegible]c. BRAN firmer at $1 [illegible]. HAY easier; prime, $[illegible]; choice, $40. All other articles unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, [illegible]; sight drafts on New-York, ⅛ [illegible] cent premium. Gold, 110⅛.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—COTTON quiet; little doing; Middling, [illegible]c.; net receipts, 1,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 718 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 60c. RESIN quiet; no market. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $3 10 for Hard; $4 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR quiet at $2 75.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1615, Feltman et al. vs. Brunner et al.; 155, (R. C.) Pippey vs. Poss; 1260, Rhinelander vs. Loewenstein; [illegible], New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company vs. Flynn et al.; 1142, O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.; [illegible], Muller et al. vs. Retner; 1327, Danbury National Bank vs. Moser; [illegible], Smith vs. Osborn; [illegible], Bonesteel vs. Leavitt; 1000½, Rowell vs. Wells; 1209, Bryant vs. McKinney et al.; 1481, The Ohio Hydro Carbon Light Company vs. Lele et al.; 1822, Hewitt vs. Macker et al.; [illegible], Fox vs. New-York; 1615, Mitchell et al. vs. Reed; 773½, Hanson vs. New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company; 1629½, Levy vs. Mracotti; 1581, Kolp vs. Buckman; 805, Norton vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 121, (R. C.) Pessano et al. vs. Pickersgill.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1615½, The People ex rel. Stemler vs. McGuire; 842, Moss vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 439½, Greetsinger vs. Rosenthal; 194½, (R. C.) Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 460, Rothschild vs. Ferrberg; 74, Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impleaded, &c.; 342½, (R. C.) Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 398, Alexander et al. vs. Lewis; 2½, (R. C.) Hicks vs. Cleveland et al., &c.; 532, Peck et al. vs. Gardiner et al.; 364, Holbach vs. Perry; 384, Quassaic National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell; 456, Elmendorf vs. Wilde; 485, Nollman vs. Bleecker-street Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 128, (R. C.) Gailey et al. vs. Lederer; 150, Killern vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 175, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company vs. Brock; 882, Trustees of New-York Protestant Episcopal Public Schools vs. Bohn; 1712, Trustees of New-York Protestant Episcopal Public Schools vs. Kilpatrick; 1269, Winter vs. White et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., and Calendar called at 12 M. —First Monday motion Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—3, Hatch vs. Reuter; 128, Lookup vs. Collins, et al.; 53, Robinson vs. Robinson; 55, Davidson as Executor vs. Morrissey et al.; 56, Young vs. Fettretch et al.; 57, Larkin vs. Wyckoff et al.; 58, Moer vs. Lawrence et al.; 59, Jones vs. Crennan; 60, Marshal et al. vs. McGregor; 61, Gardner et al. vs. Cumings et al.; 62, Williams vs. Anthony; 63, Heyn vs. Philipps et al.; 71, Brinkley vs. Brinkley; 73, Beach vs. Ogden et al.; 75, Hutton et al. vs. Trask, Jr.; 76, Lodgers vs. Mayo et al.; 77, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 81, Benere vs. Schneider; 82, Ball vs. Fudicker; 84, Colton vs. Murray et al.; 86, Van Saun vs. Farley, Administratrix; 87, Donnellon vs. Beak et al.; 88, Hoops vs. Wright; 89, Mylius et al. vs. Gillig et al.; 90, Hovey et al. vs. Litchfield et al.; 91, Swords vs. Bennett; 92, Faber vs. Dutassey et al.; 93, Burnham et al. vs. Cookle et al.; 94, Hallock et al. vs. Miller; 99, Crane vs. Onderdonk et al.; 100, Holbrook et al. vs. Hull et al.; 10, Jackson vs. Johnson; 27, Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. McIntyre et al.; 46, Hollerer vs. Rufner; 47, Brookman et al. vs. Burdis et al.; 151, Brown vs. Johnson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1607, Luckey vs. Gannon; 183, Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein; 1697, Hynes vs. Dessher et al.; 619, Faris et al. vs. Peck; 783, Murphy vs. Sharp, impleaded, &c.; 1583, Miller, Administratrix, &c., vs. Derr, &c.; 1619, Collins vs. Mallie; 1849, Main vs. Tallman; 1609, Dace vs. New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company; 1783, Schanck et al. vs. Bartels; 1789, Quinn vs. Vanpelt; 1891, Mallory vs. West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company; 1893, Caldwell vs. Hotchkiss Brick Machine Manufacturing Company; 290, Davidson vs. Parker; 789, Bland vs. Marx; 1[illegible], Simmons vs. Marshall, &c.; 18[illegible], Stead vs. Moshood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1736, Smith vs. Coe; 1665, Ely, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 760, Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 540, Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 848, Talcott vs. Belding; 90, Claro vs. National City Bank of New-York; 816, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 1042, Schwensinabe vs. Masterson; 1218, Scheurman, Administratrix, &c. vs. Malty et al.; 38, Casper vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 968, Manufacturing Company vs. Fargo, President, &c.; 510, Stromb vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1[illegible], Levy, Administratrix, &c. vs. New-Haven Steam-Ship Company; 1228, Van Allen vs. Story, impleaded, &c.; 1012, Hagas vs. Brender; 1054, Anderson vs. Babcock et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1, Fitch vs. Smith; 2, Loesohigk vs. Hatfield; 3, Barnes vs. Schulte; 4, Grinnell vs. Kirtland; 5, Boemmig vs. Charlton; 6, Aborn vs. Hunt; 7, Tappen vs. Whittemore; 8, Fogg vs. Foley; 9, Krekeler vs. Bitter; 10, Thanle vs. Bitter; 11, Maggett vs. Brett; 12, Big vs. Taylor; 13, Jarvis, Jr., as Executor, vs. Pike; 14, Baxter vs. Delafield; 15, Frost vs. Jesup; 16, Treadwell vs. Brumagin; 17, Bedford vs. Chittenden; 18, Marx vs. Cromwell; 19, McGuire vs. Fuller; 20, Haynes vs. Fowler; 21, Moore vs. Ettinger; 22, McMullen vs. Scharf Patent Pavement Company; 23, Cambloe vs. Butterfield; 24, Kuhn vs. Collins; 25, Fowler vs. Cook; 26, Luchy vs. Lucas; 27, Whitback vs. McKeon; 28, Bunkle vs. Trapp; 29, Richter vs. Gager; 30, Fitch vs. Snow et al.; 31, Gardiner vs. Van Antwerp; 32, Cohn vs. Conant; 33, Calvin, Receiver, vs. Biehn, impleaded; 34, Rapp vs. Welderman; 35, Walsh vs. Walsh et al.; 36, Sensenderfer vs. Abendroth; 37, Graham vs. Harley; 38, Lowrey, as Guardian, &c., vs. Smith et al.; 39, Worthington et al. vs. Phillips et al.; 40, Smith vs. Cooley; 41, Simms vs. Stilwell; 42, The New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company vs. James et al.; 43, World Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Van Roessler et al.; 44, Allen et al. vs. Malcolm; 45, The Steam Wat. [illegible] Company vs. The Steam Syphon Company; 46, Same vs. Same; 47, Hyman vs. The Steam Syphon Company; 48, Nordlinger vs. Muhlker; 49, Freeborn vs. The Mayor, &c.; 50, Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.; 51, Lagrave vs. The Mayor, &c.; 52, Crevier, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.; 53, Packard vs. Dibble; 54, Fischer vs. Dilger; 55, Cour vs. LeBaron; 56, Mayor, &c., City of New-York vs. Ryan, impleaded; 57, Bostwick, Receiver, vs. Busci; 58, Crowley vs. Bishop; 59, White vs. Leaney; 60, Scheibler vs. Andreade; 61, Nott vs. Chanler; 62, Lechels, vs. Giebie; 63, Stevens et al. vs. Corlin et al.; 64, Solomon vs. Lesser; 65, Diller vs. Blauvelt; 66, Pickney vs. Alexander; 67, Pickney vs. Alexander; 68, Washburne vs. Terrett; 69, Brady vs. Brady; 70, Carroll vs. Carroll; 71, Kelly, Executor, &c., vs. Pitt; 72, Kelly, Executor, &c., vs. Dykes; 73, Kelly, executor, &c., vs. McIntosh; 74, Murphy vs. Carpenter; 75, Martin vs. Pettit; 76, Heinlin vs. Kammerer; 77, Winkens vs. Schedel; 78, Bucklesberger vs. Smith; 79, Golberg vs. Golberg; 80, Arnold vs. Throckmorton; 81, Gray vs. Hardy; old No. 151, Lowenstein vs. Babcock; 82, Truxell vs. Haynes.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—83, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans et al.; 973, Darr et al. vs. Walker et al.; 1065½, Schott vs. Wright. By order: 1820, More vs. Rand; 1018, Elliott, Administratrix, vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 1250, Fox vs. Stillwell; 1409, Rothman vs. O'Brien, sheriff, &c.; 1448, Martine vs. Quinn, Administratrix; 1501, by order, Wood vs. The Disciples of Christ in New-York; 1395, Bauer, Administratrix, vs. Manr; 1268, Jacobs vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1105, Allen et al. vs. Moffatt; 1548, Mansor vs. Graham; 1550, Emmons vs. Barney; 1506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1284, Burke vs. Gardiner; 1083, White et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 1221, Olin vs. Simpson et al.; 1237, Smith vs. Strong; 1223, Stevens vs. Hastings; 1372, Carman vs. Hunt; 1415, Wolfe vs. Tracy; 1416, Wolfe, an infant, vs. Tracy; 1417, Dooley et al. vs. Mulcahy; 1210, Dennis vs. Schulter; 1506, Dilman vs. Armstrong; 1385, Muller et al. vs. Hoffman et al.; 1564, Chandler et al. vs. Sutton; 1566, Sturges vs. Wood; 1567, Horrets vs. Secor.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—7790, Haller vs. Jolly; 7909, Blackburn vs. Burnham; 7874, Irving vs. Wilson; 8016, Koet vs. Jhls; 8050, Manifold vs. Traynor; 8148, Bennett vs. Rosenthal; 8182, Hall vs. Stevenson; 8198, White vs. Lake; 8[illegible], Sayles vs. Mayher; 8244, Oliver vs. Lewes; 8301, Lepager vs. Moro; 8350, Russell vs. Coulter; 8[illegible], Condon vs. Elsas; 8[illegible], Schwarts vs. Hoffman; 8[illegible], Smith vs. McNieny; 8[illegible], Branagan vs. Ring; 8[illegible], Stratton vs. Wolff; 9118, Pierson vs. Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8[illegible], McGuckin vs. Foster; 8207, Forbes vs. Van Ness; 8[illegible], O'Reilly vs. Cornett; 8[illegible], Daily vs. Cornett; 8[illegible], Lang vs. O'Brien; 8[illegible], Holloway vs. Devlin; 8147, Chalmers vs. Thompson; 8[illegible], Smith vs. Butterworth; 8[illegible], Day vs. Smythe; 8124, Marx vs. McCullam; 8747, Parmelee vs. Brennan; 8[illegible], Block vs. Heyman; 8[illegible], O'Rourke vs. Gilfogle; 7[illegible], Aaron vs. Brennan; 7[illegible], Bresler vs. Vetter; 8074, Aaron vs. Kanders; 8[illegible], McArdle vs. Quinn; 8[illegible], Amelung vs. Falser.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—9[illegible], Marchant vs. Curtis; 9070, Lavin vs. Ryan; 9[illegible], De Casse vs. Bumhardt; 7[illegible], Frank vs. Dulton Brothers; 8[illegible], Boundy vs. Lockwood; 8574, Jenning vs. Randolph; 8714, Davis vs. Farwell; 8731, Polhamus vs. Stewart; 8734, Wiedenmayer vs. Fahlbusch; 9[illegible], Peters vs. Duncan; 9224, Gatchell vs. Sands; 9231, Richardson vs. Robinson; 92[illegible], Races vs. Runk; 9227, Drake vs. Cudney; 9[illegible], Murth vs. Hayden.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Bedford, J.—1, Charles Calemer, burglary; 2, William Dooley, felonious assault and battery; 3, William Curley, felonious assault and battery; 4, Edward Callaghan, felonious assault and battery; 5, Cabel Thompson, grand larceny; 6, Henry Parker and Charles Brown, grand larceny; 7, Gertrude Pease, grand larceny; 8, John Brown, grand larceny; 9, Frederick Earle, grand larceny; 10, James W. Scott, grand larceny; 11, Michael Moriarty, grand larceny.

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AUCTION SALE BY ASSIGNEE IN Bankruptcy, of Valuable CLOCKS and CLOCK FIXTURES.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of WILLIAM ADAMS, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Oakland Works, in the village of Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, N. Y., the following described property:

1 large tower-clock, nearly finished.
3 unfinished tower-clocks.
A quantity of clock gear of various kinds.
12 clock movements, approved patterns.
A number of clock cases, (unfinished,) a lot of mahogany and other lumber, together with a large lot of locks, brass, iron, &c., &c.; one large [illegible] cutting-engine; a lot of belting, of various widths and lengths; 2 large tanks; spring balances; 1 stationary steam-engine; 2 boilers, 2 large force pumps, 1 small pump; shafting, pulleys, hangers, an engine-lathe and tools, shears, vice, forge, grindstones, circular saws, benches, tools, 3 small lathes, and other articles.

This sale is peremptory and the terms are cash.
STEPHEN B. FRENCH,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

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BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY (Monday,) April 1, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:

2,620 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
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Cargo *Camilla*, from Messina.
Immediately after on Pier:
2,316 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
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Immediately after within their store:
340 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons ex *Anglia*.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 2, AT 10 A. M., at No. 226 Clinton-st., between Pacific and Amity sts., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—By Thomas Brooks & Co., and others, Parlor suite, ten pieces, solid rosewood frames, in silvered brocatel, cost $1,000; splendid inlaid cabinet, centre-table to match, library table, fine French clock, rich vases, medallion carpets, walnut and oak chamber sets, best hair mattresses, handsome oak buffet, extension table, chairs, richly painted and decorated china dinner and tea sets, cut glass, hall stand, carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN ROCKWELL, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the said City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIDNEY STARBUCK and WILLIAM HUDWEN STARBUCK, bankrupts.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Sidney Starbuck and William Hudwen Starbuck, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 26th day of March, A. D. 1872.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ap1-1aw3wM* No. 322 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the Stuyvesant Bank, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Stuyvesant Bank, a corporation doing business in the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT,
mh 25-1aw3wM* Assignee, No. 40 Wall-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.
E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
d11-1aw6mM* C. B. SMITH,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.
SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
fe26-1aw6mM*

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE F. DRAKE, Louise F. Bates, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Trowbridge, James Hale, Trustee of Evelina F. Trowbridge, and John W. Cramp, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
f26-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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MISS WHITTEMORE'S SCHOOL for young ladies at New-Brighton, Staten Island. On the 1st of May next, Miss WHITTEMORE will be prepared, in connection with her well-established day-school, to receive young ladies in her family as boarding-scholars. Circulars, stating terms, can be had on application as above, either in person or by letter.

SITUATIONS.—BRYANT'S BUFFALO TELegraph Institute and City Line Telegraph will qualify young men and ladies in three months to earn a salary of $60 to $100 per month. Every graduate secures a position. Send for circular. Address C. L. BRYANT, Superintendent, Buffalo, N. Y.

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ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 850 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

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SECOND QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
BOSTON, Mass., March 27, 1872.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, April 27, 1872, for the delivery of FUEL, FORAGE and STRAW, for the service of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, at the following stations:

BOSTON, Mass., 100 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 600,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 200,000 pounds of Bituminous Coal, 27,800 pounds of Oats, 102,200 pounds of Hay, 26,736 pounds of Straw.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, Boston Harbor, Mass., 20 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 50 cords of Hard Wood, 600,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 21,900 pounds of Oats, 25,550 pounds of Hay, 22,944 pounds of Straw.

FORT WARREN, Boston Harbor, Mass., 50 cords of Hard Wood, 700,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 17,520 pounds of Oats, 25,440 pounds of Hay, 24,[illegible] pounds of Straw.

FORT PREBLE, Portland, Me., 600,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 42,800 pounds of Oats, 51,100 pounds of Hay, 29,[illegible] pounds of Straw.

FORT SULLIVAN, Eastport, Me., 50 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 400 cords of Hard Wood, 100,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 24,000 pounds of Oats, 30,660 pounds of Hay, 23,712 pounds of Straw.

FORT ANDREWS, Plymouth, Mass., 18,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT at CLARK'S POINT, New-Bedford, Mass., 21,222 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 1,200 pounds of Oats, 1,[illegible] pounds of Hay, 1,[illegible] pounds of Straw.

FORT CONSTITUTION, New-Castle, N. H., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT KNOX, Bucksport, Me., 19,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw.

LONG POINT BATTERIES, Provincetown, Mass., 11½ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT McCLEARY, Kittery Point, Me., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT PHOENIX, Fairhaven, Mass., 11½ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT POPHAM, Parker's Head, Me., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT SEWALL, Marblehead, Mass., 11½ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT STANDISH, Plymouth, Mass., 18,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw.

All of above supplies to be subject to inspection by such officer or agent as may be designated from this office. Wood to be sound, merchantable, dry, free from small or crooked limbs, and cut in lengths of not more than four feet. Coal to be of the best quality red ash, clean, of such sizes as may be required. Oats to be sound, fresh, of the best quality, free from dust or other defects, and delivered in good well-sewed sacks. Hay to be of the best quality, well-cured timothy, securely baled. Straw to be of the best quality, clean, and securely baled.

Wood to be piled in Post wood-yards or sheds, Coal to be delivered in cellars or bins, Oats, Hay and Straw to be delivered in Post stables—free of expense to the United States; delivery to commence on or before July 1, 1872, and to be continued in such quantities and at such times as the public service may demand, except at Boston, Mass., where regular monthly deliveries, in equal quantities, at various points, will be required.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, (the standing of the guarantors to be certified to by a collector or assessor of revenue or other United States official,) that if the proposal is accepted, the bidder will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and that the guarantors will become his sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for its faithful performance.

Proposals must be made on *separate sheets* for the amounts of wood, coal, oats, hay, or straw, respectively, to be delivered at each station, stating the price per cord (128 cubic feet) of wood; per ton (2,000 pounds) of coal, hay, or straw, or per bushel (42 pounds) of oats, and price of sacks—at which the supplies will be delivered at each station.

Proposals may be made for delivery of the supplies required at any one or more of the stations.

No proposals will be entertained from persons who have failed to comply with previous contracts or bids, or from unknown persons not guaranteed; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not made in accordance with this advertisement, or not considered advantageous to the public service, or to accept such portions of any bid as may be deemed of advantage to the public interest, or to receive the whole or any part of the supplies that may be contracted for.

Proposals must be marked "Proposals for ——" (wood, coal, hay, oats, or straw, as the case may be,) and addressed to the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained, if desired.

J. G. CHANDLER,
Major and Quartermaster United States Army,
Chief Quartermaster Second District,
Department of the East.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872.

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 3d proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

50,000 pounds iron castings, four-inch pipe, elbows, sleeves, reducers, &c.

16,000 pounds iron castings, sash-weights.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872.

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS—TO IRON-ROOF BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 3d proximo, for the construction and erection of a corrugated iron roof, 80x20 by 20x20 feet, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the civil engineer at that yard.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY,
NO. 206 SOUTH 5TH-ST., ROOM NO. 2,
ST. LOUIS, MO., March 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

80,000 POUNDS OF TOBACCO.

Samples of the tobacco, in packages of not less than 100 pounds, and of the result, [illegible] pounds, from which it is manufactured, must accompany proposals.

Conditions, &c., can be ascertained on application at this office.

C. B. PENROSE,
Captain C. S., U. S. A.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS,

GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO NEAT tidy girls together in a private family; one as good cook who understands all kinds of family cooking, the other as chambermaid and to take care of milk and butter; country preferred; excellent country references. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY WIDOW LADY, finely cultivated mind and interesting companion, a position as nurse and attendant to an invalid lady or gentleman; competent to travel with a lady; good references. Apply to or address Mrs. E. J. S., No. 188 State-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family, on the Hudson River or New-Haven Railroad preferred; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 731 6th-av., near 41st-st.
Families, hotels, merchants and others
SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-CLASS HELP.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman and her daughter (fifteen years old) in a private family, to do the work between them; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; City or country. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is careful and reliable; private or public; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as ladies' maid, with a lady who goes to the country for the Summer; is also a first-class seamstress; has a thorough knowledge of making children's clothes. Call for two days at No. 49 West 18th-st.; second bell.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Protestant woman about thirty; very respectable and superior laundress; can do in the very best manner all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work, French fluting, box pleating, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman about thirty; she is a first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, games, soups, bone and lard, side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins; has several years' experience, and unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to wait on a lady and do sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 East 38th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; or, as chamber-maid and to mind growing children. Apply at present employer's, No 244 West 52d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and do plain sewing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good thorough cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING male or female help for City or country, should apply at the oldest agency in America, No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. A great variety of help constantly on hand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; no objection to some of the washing and ironing if required; is a good baker in a private family; can give the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Suited immediately with first-class help of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, at WALKER'S, No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to take care of children and to do plain sewing with a family that is going to the country; is kind and obliging. Call or address No. 223 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; will do chamber-work and waiting; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class, experienced laundress; flutes, polishes and gets up linens and fineries of every description in superior style; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as first-class chamber-maid, or nurse to grown children; thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls, one as chamber-maid and waiter, and the other as first-class laundress; can do fluting; has the best of reference. Call at No. 248 West 18th-st., for two days, in the rear.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Protestant woman, a situation as nursery governess; speaks French, German and English; is thoroughly competent and well-recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver perfectly; also, all kinds salads; has two years' reference from former place in the City. Call at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation by a highly recommended young woman; cut and fit; operate; dress-make; experienced nurse and chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly proficient in every branch of her business; excellent references which bear investigation. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as first-class cook in the country in a gentleman's family; no washing; best references. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference given. Address No. 446 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly; meats, game, desserts, creams, jellies, &c. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 37th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) will be found a large selection of first-class servants, Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 343 East 13th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 697 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, thirteen years old, a situation to mind a baby or to assist in housework. Apply at No. 152 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Scotch woman as first-class cook. Apply at 214 West 18th-st., No. 3 Waite's-place, for two days.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 308 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for her French maid with a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 13 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dress-maker, who has lost a few of her customers owing to their removal from the City, the work of two other families; reference given; terms $2 per day. Address C. WILLIAMS, 270 West 38th-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker would hire out by the day or week; an excellent fitter and trimmer, and expert on any machine; terms moderate; good references. Call at No. 225 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or chamber-maid and do fine washing; good City references. Apply at No. 22 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid in a first-class family; best of City reference from last employer. Call Monday or Tuesday at 285 East 12th-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored girl to do general house-work in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference. Call at No. 28 West 43d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box 149 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman; is a first-class groom and understands the care of road-horses; has lived five years with his last employer. Can be seen at No. 50 Broadway, in the harness-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; ten years' experience in this City; best City reference. Call or address L. CAMP, No. 111 East 11th-st., in the feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener, by a person who thoroughly understands the business; married, no family; none need apply but those requiring such services. Address T. W., seed-store, No. 21 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as engineer in a hotel or store; would act as porter when necessary; six years' reference from last employer. Address E. R., Box 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG respectable Swiss as private waiter in a respectable family; best City references. Apply at No. 125 West 27th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; excellent City or country reference. Call or address No. 46 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, as first-class coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of any gentleman's establishment; has driven for some of the first-class families in this City; is sober, reliable, and can be well recommended. Address JOHN Mc., Box No. 14 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly, also the care of horses and cow; willing and obliging in all work on a gentleman's place; good reference, two years from former place and six months from latter. Call or address P. M., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, or No. 169 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a German boy about nineteen; speaks good English; understands waiting; willing to do house and out door work; understands the care of horses; can drive one nicely; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (Swedes,) the man as coachman and general useful man on a gentleman's place, the wife as good cook and laundress or general house-work servant; both are strictly temperate, reliable and trusty; best of reference. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG single man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is also a good plain vegetable gardener; has two years' reference from last place. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant; understands the care and grooming of horses and harness; can milk and will make himself generally useful to any gentleman requiring his services; good City references. Address A. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in the country; good, careful driver; understands care and management of horses thoroughly; can milk and do plain gardening; best references. Address or call for two days at No. 140 West 31st-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY TWO COLORED BOYS from Norfolk, with good recommendations, situations as waiters in gentlemen's families in this City; are handy, and would make themselves generally useful; are honest and trustworthy. Apply at No. 10 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, a situation as coachman and groom; has long experience, and knows his business in every respect; is a Protestant, and will be found attentive and obliging; good City reference; no objection to the country. Address B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as waiter in a private family; will make himself generally useful; City or country; best reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, J. B., at pharmacy, corner Broadway and 24th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Protestant single young man; understands his business thoroughly; vegetables, hot and cold grapery, flowers, plants, trees; also, a good coachman and careful driver; good groom; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

A FAMILY ARRIVED FROM EUROPE wish to find a situation for their courier, who speaks five languages, to travel as valet with a gentleman or family; highly recommended. Address J. H., by Mrs. Gerard, No. 17 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman, who understands his business thoroughly and has excellent City reference. Call or address for two days No. 136 West 17th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to the country. Address P. D., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, with twenty-three years' reference, and will be cheerfully recommended by present employer. Call or address J. B., No. 141 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has best references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 1[illegible] West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman or groom; no objection to the country; best reference. Call or address for two days. WM., No. 40 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has over four years' reference from his last place in the City. Apply at 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman in a private family; has first-class City reference. Address J. F., Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUation as coachman; is a steady and careful driver; has the best City reference. Address or call for E. L. C., No. 33 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; knows his business; four-and-a-half years' City reference; City or country. Address CHARLES, private stable, No. 30 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman to take charge of a country seat or a first-class farm, or would superintend the laying out of a new place or cemetery; is a practical gardener in all its branches; is married; first-class references. Address L. D., care W. T. Collins, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG respectable Swiss, as private waiter in a respectable family; best City references. Apply at No. 125 West 27th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY TWO COLORED BOYS, from Norfolk, with good recommendations, situations as waiters in gentlemen's families in this City; are handy and would make themselves generally useful; are honest and trustworthy.

SMALL-POX.—WANTED, A SITUATION as private attendant in small-pox cases, or other contagious diseases, by an experienced nurse. Address NURSE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man and wife—the man as coachman, the woman as French lady's maid or seamstress; no incumbrance; the best City reference. Apply or address D. M., No. 50 4th-av., for five days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORIST, (single, German,) a situation on a private place. Address FLORIST, No. 268 Broome-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXington-av., corner of 25th-st.—Wanted an honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, Englishman or Turk; not older than twenty-five years; must be well recommended.

WANTED—SEVERAL CANVASSERS FOR Insurance, (one speaking German,) for this City and vicinity, to whom but commission will be paid. Address H. H., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO cook, wash and iron for a small family living a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 12 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY clerk. Address, with reference, stating salary expected. C. S. N., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership lately existing between WILLIAM BISHOP and JOSEPH P. FLYNN, under the firm of BISHOP & FLYNN, expired this day; either partner will sign in liquidation.
W. BISHOP,
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1872. J. P. FLYNN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of ADAMS & BISHOP, as manufacturers of and dealers in paper and paper stock.
P. ADAMS,
W. BISHOP.
GROVE MILL, New-Windsor, N. Y.
Office, No. 87 Frankfort-st., New-York.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, on the 1st of September, 1871, sold out their interest in, and have retired from, The International Lumber Company, and have dissolved all business connection with the firms doing business under the following firm-names:

White & Co., doing business at Albany, N. Y.
Page, Clark & Co., doing business at Oswego, N. Y.
A. B. Page & Co., doing business at Belleville, Canada.
Clark, White & Co., doing business at Toronto and Byng Inlet, Canada.
R. A. Loveland & Co., doing business at Chicago, Ill.
ELI C. CLARK.
Dated April 1, 1872. ELI C. CLARK, JR.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HANKS & KING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each party will continue business upon his own account.
EDWIN J. HANKS,
AUG. W. KING.
No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, March 30, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE firm of FURNALDS, CHAMPION & CO. is this day dissolved by the retirement of F. P. FURNALD. The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of FURNALD, CHAMPION & CO.
F. P. FURNALD, JR.,
R. W. CHAMPION,
J. N. DAVIES.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1872.

MR. CHARLES E. CARRYL IS THIS day admitted as a member of our firm.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARriages, &c., at the new first-class warehouse; built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c.; insured at low rates if desired; Nos. 108 and 114 East 43d-st., near 4th-av.; articles received on storage for disposal at private sale.
JOHN H. MORRELL.

A FIRST-CLASS OUTFIT IN FURNIture, made under my own supervision, and also Pinkerton's parlor and sofa bed, the best in use. Apply at No. 168 Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan.

STORAGE AND SAFE KEEPING for furniture, baggage, &c., taken up on elevators; separate compartments. HAEGER'S Warehouses, 4th-av., 32d to 33th sts., and No. 202 3d-av.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—An immense stock and low prices at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, No. 155 Chatham-st. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1872.

Announcements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Il Trovatore, (Italian Opera.)—Miss Parepa-Rosa, Mazzoni, Wachtel, Santley, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Poll and Partner Joe—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Hunchback.—Miss Charlotte Leclercq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Provoked Husband—Mr. Harkins and Miss Fanny Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsity Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Lalla Rookh—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Edith Challis.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—McEvoy's Hibernicon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats. Matinée at 2½.

EMPIRE RINK.—Barnum's Museum, Circus and Menagerie.

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New-York City.

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An address to the German Republicans of New-York, by the President of the German Republican Central Committee, will be found in another column. It is not in time to influence the Connecticut election, but it is a straightforward and sensible document, which Republicans of all nationalities in our community will do well to read.

The result in Connecticut today will be looked for with interest by all, and with anxiety by many. Of the progress of the campaign our readers have been kept fully and candidly informed by our Connecticut correspondence. The Republicans have made a square, sincere fight, and are willing to abide by the result. To the Democrats, the whole affair has been a puzzle, and the concluding advice of the campaign given by one of their ablest leaders was "to shut their eyes and vote." It is to be hoped that there is not enough blind partisanship left in Connecticut to carry the State for a party so utterly without a decent plea for existence as the Democracy.

The amount of the principal of the public debt paid from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1843, was $299,910,798 30. The amount paid from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872, according to the report of Mr. BOUTWELL, of the principal of the public debt is $299,549,702 03, only $260,756 29 *less* than was paid by the Government of the principal of the public debt, in *fifty-four* years after its organization. Where, in all history, is there such another fact? And with what conscious pride can any American point to this fact in the Administration of President GRANT! About three hundred million dollars of debt paid in three years!

Cases of incarceration on the ground of insanity, when the prisoners have been perfectly sane, are, unfortunately, not absolutely confined to Mr. CHARLES READE'S novels. The present law admits of gross abuse in that direction, in requiring only the certificate of any two physicians to the fact of lunacy. Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE has introduced a bill in the Assembly, intended to meet this defect. This bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of ten reputable physicians in New-York, and five each in every other county, and that the certificate required by law shall be made by two of these—thus cutting off the present opportunities of abuse. It also embraces other provisions, which make the arrival of lunatics at private asylums a matter of record, and are intended to do away with the possibility of secrecy in the proceedings. The law deserves the careful attention of the Legislature, and on the face of it appears an excellent one.

There is a very decided split in the ranks of the Democracy in the State capital. The old local organization long since became corrupt and dictatorial—a miniature copy of the Tweed machine. Opposition to it is now organized, and will become formidable under the lead of a Reform Committee, headed by an able member of the Bar, R. W. PECKHAM, Jr. There appears to be at last a chance in Albany for good local government.

The Mountain and the Mouse.

Since politics first became a trade, there never was seen such a wonderful "new departure" as that proclaimed by Mr. GREELEY on Saturday. For weeks past, we have been hearing of the surprising events which would happen when the Greeley party in this State made up its roll-call for the Cincinnati Convention. Any one would have supposed that half the influential men in the State would have been suddenly disclosed as repudiators of the regular party convention. The infant has been hawked round for godfathers in all directions, and on Saturday it was presented to the world—the most miserable, skinny, half-choked, mongrel little stranger ever brought into this checkered existence. There is just a score of names certifying to its respectability—and such names! Two or three among the number may be entitled to respect; how ashamed the owners of them must feel to be exhibited to the public in such company! The majority of the "signers" come from the very dregs of contemptible factions. Old political hacks and corrupt schemers are trotted past in one of the scrubbiest processions that ever adorned public life in this country. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, WALDO HUTCHINS, HIRAM BARNEY, F. J. FITHIAN, BENJAMIN A. WILLIS—such are the incorruptible and sagacious statesmen whom the people are invited to follow. They put forward their manifesto under the title of "New-York for the Cincinnati Convention." So these men are New-York, are they? After this, let us hear no more of the celebrated "three tailors of Tooley-street," who began their address "We, the people of Great Britain." We always thought the "Cincinnati movement" was a very frivolous and silly affair—but who could suppose that it was so utterly contemptible as this? Is Mr. GREELEY's influence at so low an ebb as that he can only bring to his support, in a project to which he has devoted his most earnest powers of persuasion, two or three decent men, mixed with a little rabble of starveling politicians? Could he not even get REUBEN E. FENTON to put his name to that call which we have been told would "electrify" the State?

One is really sorry to see Mr. GREELEY identified with such an absurd set as this. He is a man of some mark himself, and owes something to his admirers, who have forgiven more offenses in him than they would have forgiven in any other man alive. His innumerable inconsistencies,—his dangerous advice in seasons of trial,—his ruinous schemes for allowing the South to "go in peace,"—his badgering poor President LINCOLN, in the midst of the war, with cries about our "bleeding, bankrupt, almost-dying country" wanting peace,—his Niagara Falls muddle—all these wild mistakes, and hundreds more, have been condoned. Surely, the mere sentiment of gratitude should have restrained Mr. GREELEY from allowing his personal ambition to drag him into the dreadful mess where he is now disporting himself. After his long experience of public life, it is astounding that he can be deluded into the belief that a Convention of shreds and patches, managed by politicians of the most degraded type, can possibly accomplish any result except to cover itself with ridicule. If his judgment were not completely bogged in his will-o'-the-wisp chase for the Presidency, he would surely see with his own eyes how little there is to be hoped from a coalition of Sinclair Tousey, Hiram, Barneys, Fithians, and Grosvenors. Are these the kind of men to change the current of public opinion throughout the country? If Mr. GREELEY saw anybody else trying to work with such instruments as these, would he not be the first to warn the unhappy "projector" against the amazing folly of which he was guilty?

But the men with whom Mr. GREELEY has now permanently associated himself are not more incongruous than some of the principles which he has adopted with them. The general tenor of the declaration is, indeed, nothing more than a faint echo of the usual Republican "platform." The support of the Constitution as amended; restoration of "fraternal feelings;" a return to specie payments; maintenance of the public faith; reform in the public service—in all this "New-York," as represented by Tousey Frowsy & Co., have simply studied the record of the Administration, and turned its performances into promises. They have marked out a line for themselves, and everybody can see that it is the line upon which the Republican Party and the Administration are steadily traveling. But deadedly they have managed to present Mr. GREELEY in a novel part. He, the great stand-by of the manufacturers, the very pillar of protection, now deliberately puts his name to a "declaration of principles" which includes Free Trade! We ought not to be surprised at anything in this world, but no depth of cynicism could prepare anybody for the announcement that Mr. GREELEY has deliberately dressed himself in a vest Free Trade suit, and marched in procession with the riff-raff of exploded factions. And all those pathetic articles about HENRY CLAY and Protection have ended in this! There is no faith in man. Mr. GREELEY, at this time of day, has forsaken the opinions of a lifetime, and embraced the very men whom he has been denouncing for years as "bribed with British gold." In the whole history of political (or even religious) conversions, there is nothing half so miraculous as this.

Mr. GREELEY may say—for he is a very quick and ingenious man at doubling corners—that he has not abandoned Protection. But what does his new "declaration of principles" state? It is there distinctly laid down, "that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue"—which is all that the ultra Free Traders contend for—"and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible"—precisely what the Free Trade League say. Moreover, in the "Cincinnati Call," published by Mr. GREELEY immediately under his own manifesto, and fully indorsed by him, the first article reads as follows: "The only legitimate purpose of a tariff is to provide necessary revenue." That might have been cut out bodily from the pamphlets of the Free Trade League. Could anybody have believed, a year ago, that the name of HORACE GREELEY would have been signed to that declaration? Did any acrobat ever take a double back-somersault in quicker time? We have been in favor of tariff reform, under wise restrictions. But Mr. GREELEY has gone miles beyond us, and left his friends the manufacturers scarcely visible on the horizon. No public man ever before arrived, *per saltum*, at a base so far removed from the one which he had previously occupied.

The people who have been laughing at the Cincinnati Convention could never have done half so much to bring it into general derision as "New-York," in the persons of GREELEY, TOUSEY, and Messrs. Tag-rag and Bob-tail have now done. The best friends of the "great movement" must be bitterly mortified. But it serves them right. Bolting conventions never did come to any good in this country, and never will.

Fears for the Charter.

There is evident "nervousness" among the best friends of the charter, even if it should pass in its original form, shorn of the late amendments. This feeling of timidity arises from different causes. It is seen that there are now in leading offices of this City various public officials of high character and sufficient ability. The wave of reform has carried them on, and it is feared that when the ebb comes we shall be left with officials much worse than these. Whom can we place in a responsible position, they urge, superior in honesty and firmness to Mr. GREEN? Who would be a better President of the Department of Parks than Mr. STEBBINS? Are the future Aldermen likely to be any more honest men than the present Board? Furthermore, those who look to partisan influence alone, ask, Where could the Republicans of the corrupt wing find a more willing tool to dispense a vast number of offices than in Mr. VAN NORT? Others, on the other hand, utterly misconceive the idea of the minority representation or cumulative vote. If Democratic repeaters, they object, formerly gave their ten votes instead of one, now, under the new system, they will be able to give nine times ten, and thus cheat the honest electors more than ever. "Charters," they tell us, "do not make an honest, efficient administration, but the character of the rulers. We have now honest men at the head of affairs; how can we do better? Will not the fifty-six thousand who supported Mr. TWEED in the last election, find fifty-six thousand more ignorant and unprincipled voters, who will upset the whole present government, drive out Mr. GREEN and Mr. STEBBINS, and deliver up treasury, and parks, and public works, and all to the Nortons, and Fields, and Frears, who yet survive of the old Tammany party?"

It is these and similar expressions of anxious fears and doubts that we hear now from our most intelligent citizens, and it is such feelings which have unmanned our friends in Albany, and bid fair to defeat the whole work of reform. We consider them all weak and unreasonable fears, resting on a mistaken idea of the grand reform which has just been inaugurated. It should always be remembered that the immense majority of every community are in favor of honest and efficient administration of public affairs. If it were not so, society would fall to pieces. The thieves and peculators and jobbers in politics are always a weak, though very noisy, minority. The interests and conscience of the majority are in favor of honesty and efficiency of government.

Now we believe that just at this time the moral sense, and the enlightened self-interest of the people, are keenly aroused to the character of our City Government. They are determined that this endless and disgraceful jobbery and peculation shall cease, and that this City shall be governed by honest men. So deep is this determination, and so strong is the confidence in the integrity and nerve of our present Controller that, whether with or without the charter, any election by the people would be sure to result in Mr. GREEN's appointment. Under any circumstances, he is sure of being Controller. Equally good men are certain, under the present popular feeling, to be put into all the departments. The knavish and ignorant element of our population is, for the present, driven into the background. The lowest Irish who used to follow the Tammany demagogues, will now look to the Reform leaders, as those able to dispense patronage. The Germans are at length fairly separated from the Tammany wing, and, perhaps, from the Democratic Party. The Reform element will lead in every district, even more than it did in the November election. While we approve highly—as our readers well know—of Mr. GREEN's administration, and of Mr. STEBBINS', we think it exceedingly desirable that this new charter for governing this great City, should rest on fundamental principles, and not be a make-shift. Mr. GREEN ought to go into his office, and Mr. STEBBINS into his, and some new man be put into the responsible place over the Public Works, and all this should be done by a fair vote of the people—not by a bargain between politicians. These officers should be a result of the charter, not a condition prefixed to it.

And here lies the rub in Albany. Under the charter as it came from the Seventy, Mr. GREEN would unquestionably have been appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, for these would have been chosen on that condition; but it is equally probable that Mr. VAN NORT would not have been thus appointed. Now, we are utterly indifferent whether a Fenton or Conkling Republican get this office, or whether Democrat or Republican be placed there; but we are concerned that he should be a well-known and responsible public man, and should be elected to the place under constitutional forms, and not be a bequest of the rascals who once held the power, or be the fruit of a bargain in the Legislature.

In regard to the cumulative vote, it is especially designed for the future years, when the minority are again defeated and discouraged, and liable once more to yield everything to the majority. Then it will be an invaluable safeguard. But, even now, it will be an implement of reform. It is strange that our readers do not see that the cumulative vote gives (in general) no advantage which he did not possess before to the dishonest voter—the repeater. The honest voter, it is said, casts his nine votes, and the repeater will cast his ninety; but it should be remembered that an ignorant repeater is almost certain to cast his illegal votes for one or two, or at most three, prominent and favorite Democratic candidates. Suppose him to divide his ninety votes among five different districts, and to deposit eighteen in each. He will almost inevitably divide them between two leading Democrats, or put them all on the highest. But the two or three highest Democratic candidates are almost sure to be successful under any circumstances. Repeating will not much help them. A repeater is not likely to descend to the unpopular Democratic names.

The honest Republican voter, on the other hand, gives his whole nine to one candidate, or divides them among two, and is certain out of five candidates to the Common Council to elect his two, despite the repeating. Indeed, in certain Wards, even with heavy repeating against him, he might carry in three out of the five. Whatever else is done with the present charter, we trust the cumulative vote will be preserved.

Daniel F. Tiemann.

On a closer examination of the Senate's debate and proceedings, and the votes of the several Senators on the Seventy's Charter, we are somewhat surprised that the Senator from the Eighth District, Mr. TIEMANN, voted precisely as his competitor, HARRY GENET, the Tammany candidate, would have voted on this Reform measure, had he occupied a seat in the Senate; and Mr. TIEMANN opposed by word and manner this honest effort to secure good government for our City, as, to his credit be it said, "Prince HARRY" would not have done.

It certainly cannot be claimed that the Committee of Seventy—because they paid $1,500, as the Senator from the Eighth confessed in his seat, to secure his election—are entitled to his vote for any measure which they may see proper to propose, but their indorsement and their money, their efforts in his behalf, and the fact that they paid his election expenses, should, at least, have secured them from insult at his hands, and have prevented him from attempting, in his coarse and half-witted manner, to ridicule a bill, the merits of which he failed to comprehend. Mr. TIEMANN had the audacity to insinuate that the members of the Committee of Seventy were hungry office-seekers, and the effrontery to state that they would have no objections to $10,000 salaries as Tax Commissioners. The gentleman from the Eighth had the venerable SANDS in his mind's eye when he spoke those words, and SANDS was never connected with the Seventy, but was the executive officer of that organization, which had at its head Mr. PETER COOPER, the brother-in-law, we believe, of the Senator. Mr. TIEMANN spoke of the Committee as composed of men of no experience in political life. If Messrs. RUGGLES, HAVEMEYER, EVARTS, DIX, VARNUM, PIERREPONT, BARRETT, and a score of others, have no political experience, then there is no amount of political activity which can constitute political experience.

This Senator asserted also that the Seventy were a "self-constituted Committee," and not representative of the people of New-York. We do not answer this statement for the benefit of Mr. TIEMANN, as he must have known better when he gave expression to this slander; but to Mr. TIEMANN'S colleagues, who might otherwise be misled by his words, it should be said that never in the history of New-York has any body of citizens been as truly representative of all the honest elements of New-York society, and that there is not a Senator in his seat who so thoroughly represents his constituency as the Committee of Seventy do the people of New-York.

It was Mr. TIEMANN who offered the amendment which secured the retention of Mr. VAN NORT in office as the sole Commissioner until 1874 of the Department of Public Works, with its largely-increased powers under the charter of the Committee of Seventy; and yet it was this same Mr. TIEMANN who said that this charter contained no good provisions. To have been consistent, he should at least have reduced this Department to the comparatively modest dimensions, which satisfied the lust of power of TWEED, before making his motion. His not doing so shows that the Senator thought the charter good enough when it suited his purposes, or the purposes of those whose dupe he was willing to be, but not good enough when he had no friend or friend's friend to keep in office.

All praise to Senators BREDENBECK and WEDEMANN for their manly and upright course on this measure of Reform, and if we have any fault to find with them it is only this—that they permitted Senator O'BRIEN to have the monopoly of answering TIEMANN on the floor of the Senate in the spirit in which he should have been replied to. Mr. TIEMANN was elected as a Reform Senator, and every Reform organization in his district has supported the Committee of Seventy and its proposed charter. There may be some doubt whether a man is bound to resign his seat because he cannot agree with those who secured his election; there can be none when he not only disagrees with those whose influence placed him where he is, but when he insults and brings to shame nine out of every ten voters who cast their votes for him. We question not but that Mr. TIEMANN'S constituents, Democrats as well as Republicans, will permit him to hear from them in such a manner, and with so emphatic a demand for his seat, that he cannot well in future misinterpret their intentions, even though in this particular he should no better comply with their wishes than he has done by his speeches and vote upon the charter.

The State Senate.

We regret to be compelled to say that the State Senate has not acquitted itself this session with especial honor in several important respects. Its amendments to the charter have been of the most illogical character, and have evinced very little knowledge of the practical workings of municipal government. The Senators have seemed neither to understand the probable effect of the charter as it came from the Assembly, nor to be able to propose anything better. They have, therefore, contented themselves with making patchwork amendments which can only be explained by reference to personal and political considerations, for which the mass of the Senators' constituents care very little. The devices by which the principal departments of the City Government were placed beyond the operation of the provisions for minority representation, are utterly incomprehensible on any theory of sound municipal government. They leave the charter a very rag-bag of legislation, containing almost all the previously rejected methods of City government, with scraps of the new ideas too small to be of special value. Retention of officers by specific mention, appointment of heads of executive Departments by the Judiciary, an elective Chief Magistrate chosen by the majority principle, two Boards of Aldermen with powers which were devised peculiarly for one, gratuitous public service—all these are thrown upon us, with the local Judiciary left as it was constructed under Tammany, and we are asked to accept the result as a consistent and complete reform.

Again, the Senate has been dealing out its charters to City railway companies with as little regard to consequences, and as much variety in the schemes sanctioned, as were to be observed in its action on the charter. It seems to have become a rule with Senators to pass almost everything they were asked to pass in the way of City railroad bills, leaving the Assembly to winnow the crop. This is certainly reversing the functions of the two branches of the Legislature as originally contemplated. The Senate is the smaller body, elected by larger constituencies, for a term of double the length of that of the Assembly. It was expressly designed to be a check on the Lower House. We leave the record to show whether it has performed any such office this Winter. Moreover, the franchises allowed to railway companies are very often very valuable. There have been cases in which the Senate has, this Winter, done its part in voting them away for nothing, in which their market value may fairly be estimated at a million of dollars. Is this showing a proper regard for the rights and interests of the people? We sincerely trust the Senate will, for the remainder of the session, draw a tighter rein on itself, and see what it can do toward reducing to consistency and order the mass of legislation to which it has already, with apparent recklessness, given its sanction.

Senator Sumner and the Arms Investigation.

The attitude of Senator SUMNER before the Arms Investigating Committee was neither defensible nor dignified. His two "protests" were grounded on obvious and palpable errors in regard to parliamentary law, and he ended by surrendering himself to examination, and thus conceding all the points against which his declarations were so vehement.

We take it for granted that a Senator or Representative in Congress cannot be *compelled* to testify before an investigating committee. But we base our conclusion on far different grounds from those assumed by Mr. SUMNER. No petty criticisms upon the mode in which a committee is formed, have any relevancy or pertinence, because if good for one witness they are equally good for another; and if Mr. SUMNER, as a witness, can protest against the organization of the committee, any other person can do the same, and thus the witnesses, and not the Senate, would be the judges as to how a committee of investigation should be constituted. Mr. SUMNER'S place of protest against the Committee is in his seat as a Senator—not as a witness in the Committee Room.

The ground on which Mr. SUMNER could have excused himself was the simple pleading of his privilege as a Senator that he "shall not be questioned in any other place" for words spoken in debate. We assume that the Committee would not have attempted any compulsory process, and Mr. SUMNER could thus have shielded himself from all responsibility for his grave accusations against the War Department. It is generally presumed that members of Congress are ready and willing to testify before Committees of investigation, and, if we mistake not, Mr. SUMNER has been the first to show any reluctance; and his reluctance, be it remembered, is to testify before a Committee raised to investigate his own allegations. Is it not presumable that Mr. SUMNER'S unwillingness to appear as a witness was solely because he knew nothing of the grave charges which, with "loose expectoration," (we quote his own phrase,) he launched before the Senate?

Mr. SUMNER'S idea of an Investigating Committee is that it should be "organized to convict." Entirely misapprehending the parliamentary rule which commits measures of special legislation to friendly committees, he argues that committees of investigation should be "friendly" to the ascertainment of guilt, whereas the only principle of parliamentary law applicable is that the Committee appointed shall be of persons who vote in favor of an investigation. It would not, of course, be fair to constitute the Committee of those who oppose the investigation, but it would be grossly unfair, and even infamous, to place the Committee under the control of those who trample on that provision of the common law—broader than any parliamentary rule—which allows the presumption of innocence until guilt is established. Mr. SUMNER would have had the Arms Committee given to himself, and Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. TRUMBULL, whose verdict was in their pockets before a word of testimony was heard, and who had really pursued a course which would have rendered them incompetent to sit on a jury as the triers of the most ordinary case, because of pre-judgment and committal.

We commend Mr. SUMNER, though he be the oldest Senator, to a fresh study of his parliamentary books, and if he cannot find therein a better excuse for declining to testify than that wherewith he burdened the Committee, we will turn him over to the common law, and advise him to take refuge under that precious safeguard, that no man shall be called upon to criminate himself by the evidence he may give before any tribunal.

Pilfering as a "Profession."

A young man was lately tried at the Brighton, England, Sessions, and convicted of stealing no fewer than 1,582 articles. He was a draper's assistant, EDWIN PESKITT by name, and he stole from his employers gloves, perfumes, silks, and other articles of their trade. So far, this relation of his case presents no novelty. But PESKITT varied and illustrated his peculations by a proceeding, the like of which we certainly have not heard of before. He kept a dairy throughout the time of his thieving, in which all that he took was carefully entered, with an account of the proceeds if sold, and other details, together with sagacious business reflections on the possibility of doing better by the transaction another time. Besides this were records of presents made by the culprit of various stolen articles, with comments on the objects contemplated by him in bestowing the gifts. The nature of these curious transactions may be inferred from the fact that, on the trial, no fewer than twelve young girls appeared as witnesses against PESKITT, who had received such offerings at his hands.

The prisoner made a speech on the conclusion of his trial, which, remembering that he is only twenty-one years of age, adds to the singularity of the affair. He declared first, that he had never stolen any article whatever until he had been unjustly suspected; and that suspicion made him a thief. Second, he affirmed that while it was true he had stolen from his employers to please himself, he had stolen far more from customers to please his employers. He intimated that they had taught him to cheat, and he had proved an apt scholar; but that unhappily when the villainy they had taught him was exerted against themselves, they had turned to crush him. PESKITT added some trenchant observations on the relation between traders and their shopmen. The latter, he said, were expected to over-reach customers, and if they did not, or could not, they were soon sent about their business. "You have to steer," he instructively observed, by way of illustration, "between Scylla and Charybdis in business. By dint of inexperience, I have unluckily got on the rocks. But most of the employers who pass for honest are much worse than I. Still, I am extremely sorry for what I have done, and should like to offer something in reparation if I could."

The Recorder of Brighton begged to assure the eloquent and casuistic purloiner that he shared in his regret; the more that it imposed upon himself the disagreeable necessity of imposing upon Mr. PESKITT five years' penal servitude. On hearing the sentence the prisoner turned his eyes dramatically upward and exclaimed, "Five years? It's time for meditation! But it damns me!" It seems a little surprising, in view of the young rascal's histrionic talent, the odd feature of the diary, and the peculiar use made of many of the things stolen, that PESKITT'S counsel did not try to make him out insane. "Kleptomania" suggests a fine-sounding excuse for pilfering and when so many fine ladies have got off by urging that soft weakness as a plea for shop-lifting, an adroit effort might have wrought exculpation in the instance before us.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Tombs practice has been carried to Washington. We are not surprised to learn that much indignation has been caused there by the impudent proposition of the prosecutors in the Robeson investigation to put on the stand a confessed infamous witness, to prove that a man now dead confessed to a scoundrelly act before dying. This, indeed, is an impartial investigation! No proposition like this was ever before made, even in a Committee in Congress, where the widest latitude is usually allowed. We confess to some surprise at the fact that the Committee hesitated over their decision. Gov. BLACK has enjoyed a reputation for justice and fairness. Let him take care lest he lose it by even countenancing such measures of attack, which the Committee, assuled, would never think of. We presume the vindication of the Secretary on the first charge presented, which was the sham indictment, has leg to this report, but we trust the Committee will do its duty without fear or favor.

The Chicago *Tribune* is busy showing how great a deflection from his time-honored principles of protection Mr. GREELEY has made in adhering to the Liberal Republican Missouri platform, laid down by the free trader, Mr. GROVESNOR. That platform demands the abolition of all duties which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, "involve an increase in the price of domestic products, and consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests." Among such taxes the Chicago *Tribune* names those on cotton goods, leather and hides, coal and salt, which it says paid last year a tax of $105,000,000, of which only $17,000,000, or less than one-sixth, went to the Government. We shall now expect Mr. GREELEY to go in for the repeal of all these taxes.

Mr. ASHBURY is apparently consoling himself for his recent defeats. He has been elected Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, and is proposed as a member of Parliament from Brighton. These honors will, perhaps, make amends for the failures of the *Lesonna* last Summer, while the remembrance of his Atlantic race with the *Dauntless* the year before is perpetuated by an oil-painting, which he has presented to the Harwich Yacht Club, and which shows the *Cambria* passing Sandy Hook some distance in advance of her rival. The contemplation of this picture will, doubtless, induce the members of the Club to continue their belief in the aquatic skill of this once accomplished marine beast, the British Lion, and lead them to forget that the same clever beast found himself badly beaten in the yacht races of last Summer.

The Elysian Fields of Hoboken are soon to vanish. A railway company is about to erect depots and other buildings in these sylvan recesses, and the locomotive will soon pant where lovers once sighed. Many tender recollections hang about the Elysian Fields, as one of THACKERAY'S characters remarks in *Esmond* of the house in which his father used to flog him. Duels and murders of the most thrilling description have made the Elysian Fields sacred to the lovers of the sensational, while the memory of beer drunk upon its wooden benches will linger long with the Teutonic frequenters of its Sunday shades. It is difficult to realize that the Elysian Fields once were a fashionable resort. There must be something demoralizing in the presence of water, for all our once fashionable river-side promenades—the Battery, Castle Garden, and the Elysian Fields—have become first disreputable and then deserted.

The motto of Mr. GREELEY and his Cincinnati adherents in New-York is *taxation for revenue only*; motto of the Missouri Liberal Free-traders—*tariff for revenue only*. Difference—tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. How long is it since Horace GREELEY denounced DAVID A. WELLS as "bought with British gold," because he advocated "a tariff for revenue only?"

Marshal MCMAHON has testified that he alone was responsible for the movements of the army after it left Châlons, and prior to Sedan, and that the Emperor NAPOLEON was in no way responsible for its disaster. This testimony will somewhat clear NAPOLEON'S reputation, but it will injure the military standing of MCMAHON. Or rather it will convince the public of what it has already had good reason to believe—that MCMAHON is no General. In fact, that officer never deserved the reputation that was generally given to him before the late war. He acquitted himself with credit in a subordinate command in Italy, but he never showed any capacity for directing an army. It was only the absence of any decided strategic ability among the French Generals that made the public accept the gallant MCMAHON as a great General, when he was only a clever corps commander.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

The new season of Italian opera will be commenced at the Academy of Music this evening. "Il Trovatore" is to be sung....Mrs. JOHN WOOD acts in "Poll and Partner Joe" at Niblo's Theatre, this evening....At the Olympic, a "reconstruction" of "Humpty Dumpty" will endow that showy and amusing spectacle with fresh vitality. ....At Booth's, Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ will perform in "The Hunchback"....At Wood's Museum, Miss LAURA KEENE will to-night enter upon an engagement. She will act in the drama of "Hunted Down"....Mr. WILLIAM CRESWICK departed for England on Saturday by the steam-ship *Spain*. The probability that that experienced artist and estimable gentleman will revisit the United States in the Fall is, we are happy to say, quite strong.

The Latest New-Jersey Railway Consolidation.

The details of the lately completed consolidation of the New-Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, by which the roads are to be connected, have been decided upon. Two connecting lines will be run from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, meeting the Newark and New-York Railroad, now held by the Central road under a perpetual lease, and trains will be run thence over the latter line to Communipaw. The first of these branches will leave the former Morris and Essex Railroad, between Millburn and Maplewood, and connect with the Newark and New-York Railroad near Grimington. From East Newark the second connecting line will be run across the meadows, meeting the Newark and New-York road at the Hackensack bridge. The number of trains on the Erie and Western, Lackawanna and Western railroads have increased so rapidly that the tunnel is already hardly sufficient to accommodate them all, and the already annoying difficulties concerning the rights of the roads are constantly likely to recur. By the proposed connections, these difficulties will be partially avoided.

Meeting of the Sufferers by the Westfield Disaster.

The surviving victims of the terrible *Westfield* explosion, met last evening at No. 385 Bowery. Mr. DANIEL W. MORRISON explained to the meeting that the purpose of the organization was to protect their mutual interests, and to push forward their cases against the Staten Island Railroad Company. He stated that a rumor was current to the effect that GEORGE LAW held a mortgage on the Company for $300,000, but he did not place much reliance on the assertion.

He instructed the victims to find their witnesses, and have them ready when the trial comes up. The physician who attended to the wounded would be of valuable assistance, and would come forward without any trouble. The Company is worth about $5,000,000, but people cannot wait ten or fifteen years for the settlement of the case.

A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. SAMUEL D. MORRIS for his energy on behalf of the victims whose cases have appeared before the Brooklyn Courts. The meeting then adjourned.

Reform in Brooklyn—The Committee of Seventy-Five.

The Brooklyn Committee of Seventy-five held a meeting on Saturday evening Mr. MARSHALL presiding. The most important business transacted was the appointment of a Committee to visit Senator PRESTON at his office in Brooklyn, this morning, and confer with him regarding the proposed alliance in the Brooklyn Convention. A number of gentlemen expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to make any changes merely for political purposes. The Chair appointed as such Committee Messrs. DENNIS BARNES, CHARLES R. MARVIN, H. FARRINGTON and S. MCLEAN. The subject of redistricting Brooklyn by a new arrangement of the Wards, already explained in the TIMES, was discussed somewhat, and Gen. TRACY criticised the members of the present Board of Aldermen with considerable severity during the debate. No final action however was taken upon the measure.

GREELEY'S RAGGED REGIMENT.

"I will not march with them through Coventry, that's flat."—*Falstaff, corrected to date.*

The "call" for the Cincinnati Convention, in the name of "New-York," was published on Saturday. It was signed by twenty persons, of whom we recognize fourteen as belonging to this City or its vicinity, while the rest are from the Western portion of the State. No one of them, except MR. GREELEY, controls any vote or represents any sentiment except his own. Several of them have never been known in political or public matters. Others have been so known in the past, more or less reputably. The rest are disappointed office-seekers or ex-office-holders, from whom declarations in favor of civil service reform and in opposition to official patronage come with as much force as utterances in favor of virtue and purity would come from a class which exists by violating these principles. To enumerate them in the order of their signatures: HENRY R. SELDEN is from Rochester, a high-toned ex-Judge, who is understood to have been disappointed because he was not made Judge of the Court of Appeals, but he is, we believe, not influenced by any such feeling. This name is one of the very best on the list. HORACE GREELEY is—GREELEY.

FREDERICK A. CONKLING is a former member of Congress, and brother of ROSCOE CONKLING, a gentleman of wealth, who understands how practically to control a primary without reference to the wishes of the voters as well as most ward politicians, but who is as utterly without influence in the political world as he is greedy for office, and whose recommendations for office have been notoriously based upon principles very different from those which lie at the base of civil service reform.

WM. DORSHEIMER is a lawyer of Buffalo, formerly District-Attorney of the Northern District of New-York. He has within a few months been a persistent applicant for appointment to an important foreign mission. He has of late years voted the Democratic ticket about as often as the Republican, but has managed to go into one or two Republican Conventions on the ground that, he said, others not from Buffalo wanted him there.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY is the President of the American News Company.

SIGISMUND KAUFMANN was once Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. On the strength of that he has been a most persistent seeker of offices in the Custom-house and other public places. He probably stands sponsor for more men now in the Custom-house than any other one man, but he now desires to "relieve political action from the influence of official patronage."

E. KRACKOWIZER is a physician of this city, never known in politics.

IRA O. MILLER was one of Gov. FENTON'S office-holders in this city, of the school of minor politicians. EDWIN R. REYNOLDS is an obsolete county Judge in Orleans County, who influences only himself. WILLIAM H. BRIGGS is, we think, an Ex-Mayor of Rochester. CHARLES W. GODARD was under Gov. FENTON Captain of the Port and controled the politics of Kings County. He is disgusted at his present want of political influence. The kind of "reform of the civil service" which his antecedents would lead him to favor is just the kind the country don't want. HENRY D. LLOYD is a very young man, who was active in some of the Mercantile Library rows last year. WM. W. GOODRICH is a former member of Assembly from Kings County, a gentleman against whom nothing can be said except that the Republican Party did not appreciate his desire to be Attorney-General. WALDO HUTCHINS was the great mogul of political patronage under Gov. FENTON, a broker in offices, with notorious affiliations with the Tammany Ring. His name appears in numerous tax levies. He was unable to secure an election to the last State Convention from Westchester, where he lives, and appeared there as a substitute from some Western county. He made that singular rush to the platform in the Convention, in which he was backed by a crowd of ruffians, which many believe was an organized attempt to take the platform by storm.

HIRAM BARNEY was Collector of the Port under LINCOLN. He never had any political influence, and as Collector he gave out the General Order patronage in a way that the *Tribune* has recently censured, and which, though we believe it to have been entirely innocent, was much worse than anything alleged against the present Administration. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN was formerly District-Attorney of Erie County. He was then, by Gov. FENTON'S appointment, Judge of our Supreme Court. He has since been an occasional Tammany receiver and counsel, his last appearance being in behalf of OAKEY HALL. GEORGE P. BRADFORD is a respectable merchant of this City. BENJAMIN A. WILLIS is the lawyer who spent a few weeks in Ludlow-street Jail for not paying over money he had collected for a client. He had a good war record. HORACE BEMIS is an ex-member of Assembly from Steuben County. When the people refused to return him, the lobby lost a valuable tool and the Bar a frequent practitioner. LOUIS LOWENTHAL is, doubtless, a distinguished man, of great political influence, lofty statesmanship, and other virtues, but we can't find any one who ever heard of him. A tailor of that name resides in Pitt-street.

If these men are, as our Irish friends would say, conspicuous from their insignificance, others are still more conspicuous by their absence. Except HUTCHINS and GODARD no present active friend of Gov. FENTON appears. Gens. MERRITT and PALMER, and such as they, doubtless share too fully in the wily cunning of their chief to commit themselves at present. Then, too, where is MUDGETT? A patriot as pure as he should be foremost in such good works. And where are LINDSAY and BOB MURRAY? We trust it is not true that they, like HANK SMITH, spurn the movement, and propose to cling on to the Republican Party. Was JOHN COCHRANE'S experience of bolts in 1864 sufficient for him? Does he not want to add a Cincinnati to a Cleveland?

Particulars of the Death of Gen. Humphrey Marshall.

The citizens of Louisville were startled by the announcement of the death of Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, on Thursday afternoon, for his illness, acute bronchitis, was of such short duration that few of his friends had heard of it. The *Courier-Journal* says:

"Gen. MARSHALL went to Frankfort a week ago yesterday, on professional business. On Friday he ate a hearty dinner, and retired to his room for an afternoon nap. When he awoke, he found himself suffering from a severe burning and smothering sensation in the breast. These symptoms continued to affect him so severely that he came home on Saturday and took to his bed. Dr. FORBE was called in on Monday and attended him during his short and fatal illness. The smothering sensation continued so severe that the doors and windows of the sick chamber were kept open both day and night. Mrs. MARSHALL, his wife, was in Mercer County at the time, and though sent for as soon as the General's indisposition became dangerous, could not arrive until after his death. Two daughters and one son and other members of the family, however, were at the bedside. He suffered severely, was very restless, and was upright in his bed much of the time. He seemed aware several days ago of his approaching end, and awaited it calmly. Yesterday afternoon one of his daughters, Mrs. STRADER, assisted him to rise up in the bed, and while resting upon her arm, he suddenly remarked, 'It is all over,' and then dropping back upon the pillow died without a struggle. The body, after being laid out, was visited during the afternoon by a large number of the members of the Bar and prominent citizens. The General has been in feeble health during the whole of the past Winter, and on several occasions got out of a sick bed to attend to important professional duties."

INDIA.

The Murder of Earl Mayo and its Promptings—An Indian Vendetta.

Calcutta (Feb. 23) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

I now come to the much-vexed question of the precise agency by which Lord MAYO met his death. A very large number of intelligent people, including nearly the whole of the Bar, are emphatic in their assertions that SHERE ALI was a mere tool in the hands of some far-reaching secret society. But so far as any evidence is before the public there is nothing stronger to support this view than certain plausible assumptions, based chiefly on the revelations of the recent Wahabee trials. Fanaticism, it is remarked, has been an element in the Mohammedan faith from time immemorial, but the murder of two of our foremost Englishmen within a short period, and under very similar circumstances, is an event without parallel. Some new and mysterious agency is, therefore, at work among the faithful, boding insecurity to every valuable life. Again, there is no doubt, ABDOOLLAH, the murderer of Justice NORMAN, and SHERE ALI, the murderer of Lord MAYO, greatly resemble each other, and are fellow-countrymen, while the latter has alluded to ABDOOLLAH as his "brother." But here it may be replied that the faces are of a type very common to north-west border men, and that SHERE ALI would call any man his "brother" with whom he owned even tribal relationship. In the sense that ABDOOLLAH was a fanatic, SHERE ALI certainly is not, and his plea that he was a partner with God in the commission of a foul crime is a sort of stereotyped justification with men of his stamp. I do not wish for an instant to assert that there is no case for vigilant inquiry on the part of Government; but I do think that there is such an intelligible theory by which the perpetration of the deed can be accounted for, that a less obvious explanation may at least be distrusted for the present. History has made us familiar with the Corsican *vendetta*, but there are few, perhaps, aware of the malignant intensity with which a blood-feud burns from generation to generation among the wild tribes of our north-west frontier. "A life for a life" is a law above all laws with them, and utter recklessness of life the rule. Sir SYDNEY COTTON once saw a fight near the Kohat Pass. Two villages had quarreled about a mulberry tree. When he visited the spot, the strife had lasted for three days; a great number had fallen; but they still fought on; the women drawing water from the wells and pursuing their ordinary avocations with apparent utter unconcern. They were used to it. SHERE ALI'S family are said to have died one by one, under the weapons of those with whom they were at feud, till only himself, a sister, and a younger brother remained. And once he took a month's leave, while a Sowar in our mounted police, for the avowed purpose of visiting his native village and removing one of the deadliest of his hereditary foes. Yet the savage instincts of these people are redeemed by some virtues; they are brave as lions, deeply attached to their kindred, faithful to friendship, and passionately fond of their homes. And now, picture SHERE ALI a life prisoner in the distant Andamans, surrounded by the hateful sea. He pines for his home; sickens of the restraint of his prison and the menial office to which it condemns him. The story of Justice NORMAN'S murder reaches the island, and ABDOOLLAH'S execution. He is deeply affected, for ABDOOLLAH, the murderer, is his clansman. But another letter also reaches SHERE ALI of far more stirring import, and of this I give you an almost literal translation, vouching for its truth. (It will be understood that the letter comes from a soldier in one of our native regiments, and that it details what the man had recently heard from SHERE ALI'S home:)

"My brother, SHERE ALI KHAN Sahib—peace be with you. From brother ARSALA, Sepoy, of (Coke's) First Regiment, greeting. Be it known to you that I ever wish your welfare and safety. The state of affairs is this: KULBUDDIN sent me a letter, in which he wrote the news of the enmity with all the 'dogs.' Now this proceeds as before. We have taken one fort by force. Shah Nur is in our village, and FEROZE, who was in their village, died by the hand of MEROO. Your domestic affairs are after this wise: Your wife is yours till death; she will not marry; in her troth she remains. Your sister and your younger brother (here follow a few unintelligible words.) MIR AALIM is in great distress; he has come to me twice or thrice and said, 'Make peace with me;' but I have on no account made peace with him. My dear friend, be of good cheer. Whatever your land produces is given to your wife. Arjun has run off to Peshawur. Feroze killed Baz Mahomed, and Meroo killed Feroze. Shah Gull died by the will of God. From Gul Mahomed, Shusal Khan, Nasr Mahomed, Sher Khan, Yaman Khan, and all salaam. The salaam of Sared Abdullah, Noor Khan Malek, and the salaam of Nasr. Always write. This is very necessary.

To Fort Blair, Andamans, where the prisoners for life are, to my brother, Shere Ali, prisoner for life No. 1,555. From Arsala Khan, Sepoy of First (Coke's) Regiment, at Bunno in the Punjab, 20th December, 1871."

Can anything be more horribly picturesque? Those who best know the Afreedee's nature can declare that it only needs such a letter as this to rouse the demon within him. It rekindles all the old lust for blood in SHERE ALI; the bare thought that he is powerless—powerless forever to rejoin the strife and strike for the wrongs of his tribe—frenzies him to the verge of madness. On Sunday, the 4th February, he tells his fellow-convicts that Lord MAYO will soon visit the island. He buys some sugar and ghee for the Hindoos, and contrives to give a feast to the Mussulmen, expending his last twenty-five rupees in so doing. Thus he divests himself of all his worldly goods, as devout Mussulmen are wont to do before committing themselves to some great purpose. And then SHERE ALI waits for a victim, and broods over the thought unceasingly. We know the rest. In the evidence given by the convicts the day after the murder, there is just so much divergence as, with native testimony, establishes its credibility, and in so far as I have depended on it in the above recital, any doubtful point has been left untouched.

GEN. LONGSTREET.

His Views on the Political Situation—Consideration of the Reconstruction Question.

The following letter from Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET, giving his views on political affairs and the question of reconstruction in the Southern States, will be read with interest:

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23, 1872.

Senator W. P. Kellogg, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor upon the relative merits of questions that should influence the voice of the people in the approaching canvass, and the leaders who should be chosen as their representatives, finds me in poor condition for a very satisfactory reply. I have been content to occupy an humble position in the party, and have been so closely confined to Louisiana, that I fear to attempt to look beyond its borders in forming opinions or making suggestions.

The great question in this quarter is the problem of reconstruction, and I am inclined to think that it is the most important national question. It is hardly worth our time, at this late day, to ask whether the Reconstruction laws are the wisest that could have been devised. They are laws, and have been sufficiently tested to convince us that their faithful administration will lead to the results anticipated, by those who were instrumental in their enactment. I think it better, therefore, to adhere to the original plan than to start off upon some other theory, that may lead us into new difficulties, and possibly to disastrous confusion.

Our financial affairs are in such favorable condition, and are so dependent upon comfortable reconstruction, that we may assume the solution of the first problem as deciding this also.

Our reconstruction is one of the weightiest jobs that was ever saddled upon a Government; even more difficult than the effort of Prussia to reconstruct Elsass and Lorraine. For with the latter it is an affair of a lifetime; with us, but four years are allotted to the task—unless the people have that patience and forbearance that are necessary to give to time its healing and salutary influence. Had President LINCOLN lived, it is probable that he would have encountered as great difficulties as President JOHNSON, and with as little success. Yet I would not like to say that they were not as able political statesmen as any of their day. Upon the advent of the present Administration, the responsibility of previous failures was added to the already momentous undertaking. It is evident that the duty of the times has been met with a spirit of good faith, and has been as successfully met and discharged as we should expect in so limited time.

There was a time when I had serious doubts of the possibility of success, but the law was before us, and we had no course to pursue except under its mandates. I think that it has been faithfully executed; so much so, that in some instances it is said to have been done with severe justice. I have said before that we have reason to hope that we shall have successful reconstruction. I believe that this is due to the firm hand of the present Administration. Will it not be better, then, to forego the exercise of our good privilege of a quadrennial change of Administration, when we see, and feel, and almost realize that our future will not be left in doubt?

Then, again, the personal claims of the President are very great. All things considered, I am constrained to say that I think the people owe it to themselves and to the President to return him to the office that he has filled so well, and with such entire good faith.

I remain, very respectfully and truly yours,

JAMES LONGSTREET.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The Spring Season—Fans and Presses—Germany Against France—A Chapter on Chapeaux—Gaiters and Gloves—The Dress for Gentlemen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 8, 1872.

A letter from a fair friend of Virginia, now shining in the society of Washington, takes me agreeably to task for never writing of the fashions. In truth, that is a topic of interest to a large class of readers, but I must confess that I am hardly *au courant* of the subject. It requires a feminine mind—a feminine eye which can, as if by magic, take in all the intricacies of a toilet at a single glance—to do the matter justice. I could write of the changes of uniform in the army, of *cuirasse* or *sabretache*; but of the feminine modes with which Paris is supposed to supply the world I have only a rude idea. The Spring openings have begun in many of the larger establishments, like the Grand Magasins du Louvre or de la Paix; *modistes* are beginning to announce the arrival of new goods, and *mi-carême* is the signal for a change of wares in the show-windows. At Paques, or Easter, the season will commence, and Easter is at the end of March, only three weeks hence. But thus far the season has brought out nothing strikingly original or new. Indeed, Parisian modes seem to be on a decline, and even the gorgeously apparelled ladies introduced to us by *Le Follet* are apparently acquaintances of long date. Several attempts have been made to start new fashions, rather to revive old ones, but none of them would take. Why, is more than I can say, nor can I imagine what has become of the Bismarckian genius in this line who used to impose his grand conceptions upon an entire world. A few weeks ago the Orleanist ladies—those, I mean who have the *entrée* to the Duc D'AUMALE'S elegant hotel in the Rue Saint-Honoré, tried to revive the modes of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S time, and to make robes *unies*, or all of the same color, and without spot or stripe. A political manœuvre was seen in this attempt, and it was speedily denounced. A lady dressed in that style was put down as a person engaged in the Orleanist propaganda, and others saw a grave danger to the country in it. Just as the habit borrowed from the English of wearing a small bunch of violets in the button-hole was denounced as a Bonapartist trick and signal. The ladies of Faubourg Saint-Germain tried to counteract the effect by bringing back the elegant and *comme il faut* style of LOUIS XIV, with its neat and pretty *bouillon*, and the bottines LOUIS XV., but, owing to the expense, this richest of all feminine styles was confined to the narrow circles of the *ancienne noblesse*. Besides, in order to wear this costume, with its belongings of old-time ornaments and brown turkey-tail feather fan, a lady must have great courage, great independence of character, and a great fortune or name. It would never do for one who is afraid to be out of fashion. Robes and mantles of shawls or Turkish towel-stuff were in vogue for a time, and during the cold weather there was nothing but furs—and very rich furs, too—but, since they have been laid aside, there is really nothing of note, and the tendency is downward.

PAST AND PRESENT.

The truth is, fashion, like the Bourse or the stock market, has its chances and quotations. Upon certain articles of the toilet there is a regular rise and fall, according to fancy, fantasy, or circumstance, and with a single wave of the magic wand a mode which has been the *ne plus ultra* of dressing is ignominiously cast out of date. Take, by way of example, ladies' hats and gentlemen's waistcoats. Time was when they occupied a capital place in the elegant world, and when great but unknown authors or artists concentrated the efforts of powerful imaginations upon them; time was when this same Paris dictated their form and trimming, and when upon a waistcoat well-cut and fitted, or a neatly-formed chapeau, depended the fortune of the toilet, perhaps of the wearer. In her pleasant *Lettres Parisiennes*, Mme. DE GIRARDIN testifies to the importance her contemporaries attached to these articles, and particularly to the little "chignon-covers," called by courtesy a hat. Ought they to be in black or in colors, lined with satin or *bouillonné* with tulle? Should they be garnished with plumes or ribbons? If so, of what kind or color? And the head-dress? And the trimmings? All these were grave questions, to the solution of which the "Vicomte de Launay" consecrated a vast number of pages. Those were days when every lady "who respected herself" had a chapeau for every circumstance of life; a hat for the church, for high mass and for low mass; a hat for the theatre, a hat for calls and afternoon visits, a hat for promenades, and when the blue silk hood of Mme. RECAMIER, seen at an academy reception, was able to revolutionize the whole of Paris. But a great change has taken place upon the fashion Bourse, and its funds have greatly fallen. The German ladies were among the first to *émeute* against the dictation of Paris, and to patronize a *Follet* of their own; and owing to the war *la mode* was thrown into such a state of confusion that English and American dames could fix upon nothing. Even here there is no order, and hardly any *esprit du corps*. The fashion world, like the political, seems broken up into factions. No one seems to know what color a hat ought to be, or whether it is obligatory to wear the present ungainly shaped chignon-cover. A great majority of ladies have adopted the black chapeau, and wear it on all occasions. The chapeau of different colors, necessary formerly for the theatre and in Summer, has been entirely banished, and one now sees in the first places at the Opéra Comique or the Française nothing but black, black silk, or, perhaps, black velvet. At the first representation of "Turcaret," the other night, the Princesses of ORLEANS wore hats of black tulle, which, twenty odd years ago, the chamber-maids of their mother would have scorned. Yet, to a superficial observer, the fashions of that time, or of a later time which I can remember, were far more gay. I can recall the brilliant appearance of the *Italiens* sixteen years ago, during the fêtes of the young Prince, and the profound impression it made upon the young students of the Quartier Latin. On every side, under the brilliant chandeliers, one saw delicate blue or pink hats, or white tulle, or rose, or the variegated colors, adding greatly to the fresh complexion of the wearers, who have now taken to black by right of age. There is no doubt that colors add greatly to the charms of the theatre, and it gives life to an assembly where many ladies are present. But I know that black has the advantage of being proper to all occasions; it is economical, and it is, beside, the color a large majority of French ladies are disposed to wear. Hence we may be sure that, so far as Paris can dictate the fashions, she will continue the black chapeau so long worn; and the economy there will be made upon the robe, which, I am told, must be covered with volants.

NEW GOODS AND STYLES.

The number of yards required for the costume increases with the price of the stuffs, and it is not unfrequent to sell twenty, twenty-four, or twenty-six yards for a single dress, so numerous are the bouillons and volants. Silks have risen a little of late, and several new qualities have been introduced. The Magasin du Louvre has made a new stuff called "the cyclope," which it offers in the place of its former gros-grains. The latter, they say, while wearing remarkably well, had a greasy appearance after long use, and the cyclope has not. This is advertised at about eleven francs a yard, and a better quality runs to thirteen and a half francs and fifteen francs. The excellent black silks of the Magasin de la Paix are still sold at eleven and twelve francs, but the same qualities are considerably higher in smaller establishments. Indeed, for all kinds of articles these large shops can undersell any others on account of their immense trade, and American ladies who buy stuffs at an equal price elsewhere can be very sure that they are of an inferior quality. The small dealers are supplied by the larger, and the silks which have been long on hand, or which are spotted or damaged, are invariably sold in other shops. This piece of intelligence is worth a good deal, but understandably no one will believe it until actual experience has confirmed the fact. The tempting placards in the windows offering silk at twenty-five or fifty cents a yard lower than the price in the large shops induce many to buy, but they are bound to lose by the bargain, since a little reflection is sufficient to show that the small shops cannot possibly undersell the larger. The tendency is to associate to found these large establishments, and they are now seen in every quarter of Paris. But for the fact that small quantities are sold in small shops, and that there is a feeling of delicacy in asking a small amount in these grand places, the small shop-keepers would be driven from the field. Even now they are forced to sell inferior qualities, slightly damaged goods, or the old stocks of the larger companies.

GAITERS AND GLOVES.

The wooden-heeled gaiter Louis XV. is still the mode, and one sees nothing else. Gloves have risen in price, and are not as good as the Brussels made kids. Instead of the old parasol, ladies now carry a small ivory-handled umbrella, and, besides having a jaunty air, it is very useful. For traveling or the country there are umbrellas upon a sort of Alpenstock, or upon a lady's cane. This, too, is an excellent innovation. India shawls of good quality, costing from 200 to 2,000 francs, are now much worn, and to my eye they are, with a black skirt and hat, very elegant articles. The ordinary price is from 200 to 300 francs.

GENERAL NOTES.

That is about all I know of the fashions. For gentlemen black is the only color, with light pantaloons—a light gray or a small fine stripe. Gentlemen's ties and scarfs all come from England, and it is a curious fact that false collars and cuffs are of English make also, and bear English names. Boots are out of the question here, and are rarely worn. Oxford ties, high-laced, double-soled shoes and gaiters with elastic are generally worn. It is very rare to see a Frenchman elegantly shod, and I am often surprised to see the nobility wearing shoes which no American would feel comfortable in. In this climate the feet swell at times, and nearly every one has corns. A part of this comes from the fact that shoes are not well fitted; but owing to these circumstances shoes are worn very large, and nearly all have a very coarse, clumsy look. I have been in many lands, but I have never yet seen any people so well shod as the Americans, and a short walk upon Broadway will show more elegant feet than a long voyage elsewhere. Overcoats which were worn loose are again made like a close-fitting frock. Before leaving the question of fashions, I may say that weddings are now held at night, and it is the correct thing to be joined in holy bonds just at the stroke of midnight. After that comes the reception, given by the bride's father, and it can be seen that nobody "don't go home till morning," or until daylight has long appeared.

ASHBY.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Steam on the Fourth-Avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will continue to advocate the rights of the people in the Fourth-avenue question, and to oppose the selfish and unreasonable claims of the wealthy corporation which has already too long over-ridden our rights.

It is not merely a question of safety to passengers and vehicles on the avenue—as far as that goes, every one knows that the Railroad Company will have to insure such safety in any event—but it is also a question whether the upper part of Fourth-avenue is to be the finest street for private residences in the City, a continuation, in fact, of Park-avenue, or a horrible yawning ditch, from which shall ascend, night and day, as from a bottomless pit, the smoke of a hundred shrieking locomotives. It is a question whether 5,000 lots shall be made the most desirable and pleasant in the City, or shall remain as now, a howling wilderness. And as to the communication between the east and west sides of the City, it is also to be decided whether it is to be by level streets, beneath which the railroad shall be entirely concealed from view in a tunnel; or, by a series of steep and unsightly bridges and gloomy archways, with difficult approaches. And more than all this, the great question is to be now decided, once for all, whether the streets of this City, for which we are taxed so heavily, belong to its citizens, or to any corporation that has the power to gain the control of them for their own purposes.

The plan which the Railroad Company have made public, as proposed by their own engineers, is a deliberate insult to the people of New-York. One thing, and only one, will suffice—a covered tunnel from Forty-eighth-street north to the Harlem tunnel, the grounds immediately adjoining the depot to be walled in. The objection to lowering the floor of the depot a few feet, on account of the tie-rods which pass beneath the present floor, is absurd, and engineers of the skill and experience of those employed by the Railroad Company ought to know better. In nine-tenths of all the great European railway stations the tie-rods are nearer the roof than the floor, being curved upward and supported by perpendicular rods from the roof, so as to form a series of crescent-shaped girders of great rigidity and strength.

The fact is, the Railroad Company see that they will have to do something or other very soon, and they want to do that something at the least possible cost to themselves, utterly regardless of the rights of the people; and, what is more, they are acting on the supposition up to this very day that they will be able to do this. All this Winter—all the time that this great discussion has been pending—all the while that they have been promising to do what the interests of the City might reasonably require—they have gone on, laying their tracks, building their engine-houses and their iron car-sheds, directly on the street level, and with a solidity of construction that shows that they are intended to stand there for all time!

Public opinion will, doubtless, decide this, as it does all similar questions. If the great mass of the people are really in favor of abating this nuisance, and will so express themselves, the Vanderbilt party, with all their strength and wealth, will be forced to yield.

C.

The Market Savings Bank and the Sheriff's Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The pleasant features that once clustered about the life of a Deputy Sheriff have taken their departure with many another old-time pleasure, and in this as in other changes we are reminded of the revolution that is sweeping over our political empire. It is not only a vain relation to be the friend of a Deputy Sheriff, but it is almost an empty honor to be a Deputy Sheriff himself. On the 13th of this month one of these noble officers, and a most reputable man, of course, wrote a letter to the counsel of the Market Savings Bank to notify them that a horse and other valuable property, which had been seized under attachment, would be sold on Friday, the 15th, at 10 A. M. Unhappily, and in spite of the vigilant solicitude of the said deputy, this official notification did not reach its destination until the very morning of the 15th, and just five minutes before 10. The treacherous envelope announced, through the medium of the Post-office stamp, that the letter, though perhaps written on the 13th, was not mailed till the 14th, at 8 P. M. Thus it is that these model under-Sheriffs are thwarted in their earnest efforts to do their duty. The sale took place, and the property that had cost the serious and erratic CONCKLIN at least $1,000, passed instantly off into the hands of a "friend of the Court" for the ignoble sum of $200. The receiver of the bank and the counsel, with but slight politeness, vigorously protested to the Sheriff against the questionable operation of his man Friday. The protest was heeded, and the enchanted wires in the basement of the City Hall being duly pulled, the sold property was, with curious art, brought back into the possession of its Sheriffaltic custodians. Who will ever reveal to us the mysteries of the City Hall?

Friday, the 29th day of March, was then set by the Sheriff as a second day of sale, and the light of an ample notification was this time shed upon the proceedings. Some two dozen persons attended the sale, among whom were the trusty deputy and a knot of those pleasant-visaged gentry, of smooth manners and harmonious words, who are always found in the wake of a Deputy Sheriff. It was a noble little posse, that would inspire in every beholder an instantaneous impulse to tightly button every pocket, and guard with maternal solicitude the pocket that contained our watch.

Just before the sale commenced a note was handed to the auctioneer by the receiver, demanding that full time should be given for parties to make their bids. The literary party from the basement of the hall strove in vain for small prices, and the Sheriff's man Friday reddened as the property rose bid on bid beyond his modest calculations. For the satisfaction of the depositors of the bank we will state that the following prices were realized: For the horse, $[illegible]; for the wagon, $[illegible], and for the harness, $[illegible].

ONE WHO KNOWS.

ALL FOOLS' DAY.

Origin of the Anniversary—Interesting Historical Facts—Pastimes in the Past and Present.

To-day is the 1st of April, a fact which will probably be brought very unpleasantly to the minds of many readers of the TIMES. On this day it has been the custom from time immemorial, to send people on what are called "frivolous errands." To dispatch a friend to the book-sellers for the Memoirs of Eve's Mother, or to the dairy folks for a pint of pigeon's milk, has been a standard jest among Anglo-Saxons for more hundred years than history can well determine. There is no fact better ascertained than the antiquity of this peculiar species of wit; but at the same time its origin is one of those things which in the language of Lord DUNDREARY, "No fellah can be expected to know anything about." In the old Romish calendar a festival of this nature was set down for the first day of November, under the title of *Festum Fatuorum*, but the explanation is carefully given that this festival had been changed from another day. It is noteworthy that in this calendar the word *veteres* occurs in conjunction with *Fatuorum*, by which we may conjecture that the festival is Auld or Old Fool's Day. It was celebrated then with a mock procession, in which there was a mock Pope, mock Cardinals and mock Bishops, and the explanation was given that it was in ridicule of the Druidic hierarchy. Among the French the day is celebrated under the title of *Jour des Poissons D'Avril*, or April Fish day. A famous French author has given it as his opinion that the word Poisson is a corruption of Passion, and that the day commemorates the Passion of Christ, when he was sent, with mockings and indignities, to and fro from official to official, from Annas to Caiaphas, from Caiaphas to Pilate, from Pilate to Herod, from Herod back to Pilate. Other writers have endeavored to prove that it originated with the Romans, being identical with their Quirinalia, which took place on the 15th day of the kalends of March, which would be about the 19th day of February. Others have shown that a similar practice was indigenous among the Saxons, and was known as hoak-tyde. But it seems that all the northern nations had some inkling of it, for though the practice is at present not known among the Scandinavian nations, yet references to April fools are plentiful among their old books. The fact is that the practice of having sport at the expense of the innocent and unsuspecting, in the peculiar manner practiced on this day is as universal in Hindostan as it is in England or America. It is essentially a Hindoo festival, and is called the *Huli*. It begins on the 25th day of March, and ends on the 1st day of April, and it celebrates the commencement of the true year, when the sun enters the constellation Aries, or, as it is commonly termed, the vernal equinox. Afterward a change was made, and the commencement of the year was changed to the date when the sun is at its perigee, or nearest point to the earth. But the festival of the vernal equinox remained unchanged. It is not only observed by Hindoos, but also by Parsees, the ancient *Iranians*, and so contagious is the fun and frollicking that the Mussulmen conquerors of Hindostan participate in it as freely as any others. High and low join in the sport, and the haughty Maharajah is not displeased if Banian or Sudra endeavor to sell him.

It is worthy of remark that among the Gaelic tribes this practice was also common. It was unquestionably one of the traditions which that race derived from their Aryan ancestors, and to which they applied the word Celtic, which means concealed. Having wandered far from Aryana they forgot the existence of other Aryans, and imagined themselves to be the depositaries of all the science, all the philosophy and all the true religion in the world. As their traditions had to be handed down orally, it can hardly be a subject for wonder that so little has survived. But what did remain was evidently a stumbling-block to the Christian saints and martyrs who came to convert them, and this will explain the change in the calendar of the Festum Fatuorum to the 1st of November. It was the policy of Rome to yield at first to the converts, and to adopt their festival of the vernal equinox, to make it an occasion of turning the reverend Druids into ridicule, to change the date of the feast, and then to drop it altogether. This they did, but the popular love for April Fools' Day was too strong, and has remained long after the festival in the Romish calendar was forgotten.

In England the custom of making April fools is still as prevalent as ever. In America it is becoming rarer every year. Thirty years ago it was impossible to walk the streets without seeing hundreds of victims to the sport of the day. An old hat was placed temptingly on the sidewalk, as if awaiting a kick from the casual passer, but inside was a pile of bricks, and the unhappy victim who yielded to the temptation and gave it a kick, went away with his toe terribly stubbed, trying to keep a stiff upper lip amid the congratulatory shouts of "Yah, you April fool" of dozens of rude street boys. Every third man who passed would have a yard of newspaper tacked to his coat, of which he would be totally unconscious. It was also a rare device to bore a hole through a quarter of a dollar and attach to it a long piece of horse-hair. The first person who came along would stoop to pick up the glittering piece of silver, when—presto, it would disappear and there would be a burst of laughter and yells of "April fool." Another device was to fill boxes with saw-dust and rubbish, leave them on the steps of fashionable houses, ring the bell and then depart rapidly. All these numerous tricks that were the delight of the past generation, are now either on the wane, or else completely forgotten. The present jokers are far less profound. Street boys occasionally salute the passer, "Say, Mister, yer've dropped yer handkercher," and when his hand flies to his pocket, shout out the war cry, "April fool." They will also stop old ladies and respectfully inquire the way to "flare-up," the last two words being shouted in the victim's ears in the most aggravating way. Within the sacred precincts of home the old style prevails among the servants and the young people. The children of the household generally rush down-stairs and scream out to the cook, "Bridget, ma wants you," whereupon Bridget, in a great state of agitation at so unusual a summons, hastens up stairs as fast as her fat legs will take her. The mistress responds to the inquiry, "Did you want me, mum," with a negative and an amused smile. Bridget goes down stairs again muttering about them unaisy childern, when she is saluted with, "O, cook, you April fool." Whereupon she cries, "Lor bless me, so it is," and immediately resolves to victimize the other servants. Occasionally a petted servant resolves upon paying the children off in their own coin, and serves up pies with nothing inside of them for the nursery dinner at noon. But this is rare.

OBITUARY.

Assemblyman Peck, of Kings County.

Assemblyman PETER G. PECK, of the Sixth District of Kings County, died at his residence, No. 92 Taylor-street, Williamsburg, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was the son of CURTIS PECK, who was in his time famous as a steam-boat man. Previous to the rebellion he was the proprietor of the Wall House, and at the breaking out of the war he rendered important services to the Government of his country. Having retired with a competency, he entered the political arena, and last Fall was elected by a large majority over his Democratic opponent.

Woman's Rights in Illinois.

The following bill has passed both Houses of the Illinois Legislature, has been approved by the Governor, and will go into effect and be a law on after July 1, 1872:

A BILL for an act to secure to all persons freedom in the selection of an occupation, profession or employment.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That no person shall be precluded or debarred from any occupation, profession or employment (except military) on account of sex: Provided, that this act shall not be construed to affect the eligibility of any person to an elective office.

SEC. 2. All laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring any female to work on streets or roads, or serve on juries.

Personal.

Gen. John T. Croxton, of Kentucky, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge Charles Daniels, of Buffalo; Lieut. E. S. Miner, of the United States Army, and Hon. A. J. Falls, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Ex-Gov. Wm. Dennison, of Ohio; Gen. H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton; Hon. W. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn, and Gen. J. Kirkpatrick, of New-Jersey, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. William Williams, of Indiana, and Capt. J. Jones, of the steam-ship *Baltic*, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Lieut.-Col. Bernard, of Ontario, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. S. W. Crawford, of the United States Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. Hiram Barney, of New-York, is at the Westminster House. Hon. Rush C. Hawkins, of New-York, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. Anderson, of South Carolina, is at the Grand Hotel. Gen. F. B. Spinola, of New-York, and Gen. O. B. Stuart are at the Sturtevant House. United States Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Gen. Roy Stone, of New-York, and Dr. John Stearns, of Washington, are at the Gilsey House.

THE EX-EMPIRE.

Celebration of the Birthday of the Imperial Prince at Chiselhurst.

From the London Times (Correspondence) March 18.

Saturday, March 16, 1872, was the birthday of him who was ushered into existence sixteen years ago in a splendid apartment of the Palace of the Tuileries, amid the booming of cannon and the sounds of national rejoicing, as befitted the advent of a son and heir to the Imperial throne of France. It will be remembered, too, that the deliberations of a solemn conclave, representing all the great Powers of Europe, assembled in Paris to settle the conditions destined to end a tremendous struggle which had been long raging in the East between England, France, Turkey and Sardinia on the one side, and Russia on the other, were momentarily suspended, in order to gratify the desire—the superstitious whim, some called it—of NAPOLEON III. and his imperial consort, that peace should be restored on that day which gave France a future Sovereign.

Saturday was the second anniversary the Prince Imperial has passed on English soil. He came a fugitive to England a few days after the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, and, after a brief sojourn at Hastings, took up his residence with the Empress at Camden-house, Chiselhurst, where they were joined by the Emperor only after the conclusion of peace and his release from Wilhelmshöhe. At the date of his arrival in England the health of the young Prince, which had never been very robust, was rendered still more precarious in consequence of the disastrous campaign of 1870, and the repose and quiet of his new place of residence, coupled with the bracing English atmosphere, soon effected in his physical appearance, as well as in all other essential respects, a change truly marvelous. From a slight and somewhat effeminate lad, he rapidly grew into a strong, healthy, well-conditioned youth, fond of out-door sports and exercises, an excellent horseman, and in all respects as ruddy and hardy as the majority of English boys of his age. There is in his entire bearing a manly simplicity most engaging, and immediately noticed by all who come into contact with the Prince. Many of those who saw him on Saturday for the first time since the residence of the Imperial family in England declared that no one who had known the Prince Imperial two years ago would now be able to recognize him in the stalwart youth they had come to congratulate on the attainment of his sixteenth year.

Among the ladies and gentlemen who came from London at an early hour to present their respects to the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince were Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the Prince and Princesse de la Moskowa, Duc de Cambacérès, Comte and Comtesse de la Poëze, M. and Mme. Barthelemi, M. Benedetti, Comte Casabianca, Vicomte and Vicomtesse Casabianca, M. Lefebre and son, Baron and Baroness de Bourgoing, Mme. and Mlle. de Saulcy, M. Dollfus, Comte de Labédoyère, Baron Lambert, Baron H. Mario de l'Isle, Baron de Montbrun, M. Algouin, M. Théroulde, M. Benoit, Mr. and Miss Vaughan, Misses Hervey, Mrs. Jay (of Blendonhouse) and Miss Tucker, Mr. Arthur Meyer, and many others.

Shortly after 11 o'clock their Majesties and the Prince Imperial, with their household-suite, composed at present as follows: the Duc de Bassano, Comte Davilliers Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Comte Clary, Marquis de Bassano, Baron Corvisart, M. Conneau *fils*, Mme. Lebreton, and Mlle. Larminat—and accompanied by all the ladies and gentlemen who had arrived in the morning from London, set out on foot from Camden House to attend divine service at the Roman Catholic chapel at Chiselhurst, distant about a quarter of a mile from Camden House. Their Majesties crossed Chiselhurst Common, respectfully greeted by large numbers of persons assembled to see them, and upon entering the chapel took their places in chairs provided for them, immediately in front of the altar. A high mass was then chanted, several priests taking part in the impressive ceremonies, which terminated with the *Te Deum*, the performance of the entire mass occupying nearly an hour and a half. The pretty little chapel was charmingly decorated with flowers, and was, of course, crowded in every part. At the conclusion of divine service the Imperial family returned on foot to their residence, accompanied by their friends, and again saluted with every demonstration of sympathy by a throng much more numerous than had previously assembled.

A simple reception was held immediately afterward by their Majesties and the young Prince, on the spacious lawn in front of the principal façade of Camden House, each of those present receiving a kindly pressure of the hand and a few courteous words from the Imperial family. The Empress, who appears to have in some degree recovered from the terrible mental trials she has recently undergone, manifested, by her winning vivacity and gracious manner her lively appreciation of the sentiment which had brought together the ladies and gentlemen assembled around her; and the Prince Imperial made the best possible impression upon all present by his manly, unassuming attitude, and the beaming smile with which he received the felicitations of his friends.

Prof. Morse's Condition.

At midnight the condition of Prof. MORSE was unaltered and his physicians pronounced him to be sinking fast, but they thought he might linger on till daylight. The anxiety of the public was so great and the enquiries so numerous yesterday that his friends found it necessary to issue hourly bulletins which were attached to the railing in front of his residence.

A Singular Verdict.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: At the inquest held on Saturday, the Coroner expressed disapproval of my having "rushed into print," as he called it, in giving my views on the case then under consideration. All the important testimony bearing on the case had been given, and then the inquest was adjourned for one week. The sensational headings of the reports, and the omission of some important parts of the testimony, was calculated to convey a very false and injurious impression respecting the effects of nitrous oxide gas. My object was to correct this false impression, and before it had time to do its evil work, as I was in duty bound to do, in justice to those using the gas, and the public. It is hard for truth to overtake a lie; I had no inclination to give a lie a week the start.

It is true the sad occurrence did not take place in my office, yet as I originated the anæsthetic use of the gas, I felt bound to defend it against any false accusations, wherever administered. If I believed that Dr. NEWBROUGH had administered impure gas, or administered it improperly, I should say nothing in his defense. I breathed some of the gas the next morning which he administered to this lady, and found it good.

There are three facts connected with this death to be noted:

First—The lady had her teeth extracted while not under the influence, and during the operation fainted.

Second—The nervous system received more or less of a shock from the pain of extraction.

Third—The lungs were found to be in a state of asphyxia.

There are three answers to these facts.

First—Had the lady properly inhaled the gas, *she could not have fainted*, because the gas, instead of arresting, increases the circulation.

Second—She would have experienced no pain, and, of course, no shock to the system.

Third—There would have been no asphyxia, as the gas, containing, as it does, more oxygen than the air, rapidly oxigenizes the blood, and *prevents* asphyxia or congestion. The ablest medical authorities on nitrous oxide recommend that when asphyxia is threatened, from any cause, the gas should be administered as the quickest and most effectual remedy. Indeed, one of the most distinguished Professors of Chemistry in our City maintains that a law should be passed compelling dentists and surgeons, when administering *chloroform*, to have some nitrous oxide gas on hand, to restore the patient in case asphyxia or congestion is threatened.

I do not mean to intimate that caution and care should not be exercised to make pure gas, and to administer it properly, but there was no evidence presented in this case to show that Dr. NEWBROUGH was at fault in these respects.

In view of these facts, I cannot conceive how the jury could form an "opinion" that this "death resulting from asphyxia," was "induced by the inhalation of gas administered." Now in point of fact, the amount of gas previously inhaled, according to all the testimony on the subject, was not sufficient to produce any appreciable effect on the system; consequently, there was no *evidence* to justify the "opinion" arrived at by the jury. Not a single witness, not even the medical gentlemen, who were examined, expressed any such opinion.

It is a little singular that none of the distinguished Professors of Chemistry in our Colleges—such as Prof. DRAPER, Prof. DOREMUS, Prof. CHANDLER, &c., men known to be experts in the manufacture of nitrous oxide, and of its effects on the human system, were called in to give testimony. These men were not called, but in their stead a number of dentists and physicians whose experience with the gas has been very limited, and who could not tell the constituent elements of the salt from which it is made. There was one chemist called, who stated that he had seen but *six persons* under the anæsthetic influence of the gas!

From the fact that thousands of dentists all over the United States have administered the gas during the past eight or nine years, and no death has occurred while under its influence, I think every fair-minded man will say it is a very safe anæsthetic agent.

G. Q. COLTON.

—*Advertisement.*

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN throng the store of the Great Geneva Company, No. 763 Broadway, daily, and scores of gold and silver watches and case, brilliant diamonds are sold. With each sale made, a written guarantee of the quality of the goods is given, and to the terms of this guarantee the managers hold themselves strictly bound. The stock is fast failing, and hence all who would make sure of a good timepiece, or a rich gem, which is at all times money, should hasten to No. 763 and invest at once.—*Advertisement.*

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Marion United States Watch Company's Watches (GILES, WALES & CO.) were awarded the first premiums at "Fair of American Institute," New-York, 1870; at Fair of "Ohio Mechanics' Institute," Cincinnati, 1870; at "Louisiana State Fair," New-Orleans, La., 1870; at "Texas State Fair," Houston, Texas, 1871; at "International Industrial Exposition," Buffalo, N. Y., 1871; at "Iowa State Fair," Dubuque, Iowa, 1871, and at every fair where they have been exhibited, over all competitors.—*Advertisement.*

Nitrous Oxide.
Colton Dental Association have given the gas to 55,000 patients without an accident.—*Advertisement.*

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and, if taken in time, permanently cured by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds.

A Triumphant Record.
In glancing back at the history of proprietary medicines in this country, it becomes at once evident that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been the most successful of them all. The record of its triumphs covers a period of about twenty years, and during that time it has probably restored to health and vigor a greater number of debilitated invalids than all other tonics and alteratives combined. The amount of disease and suffering that has been prevented by the extensive use as a preventive medicine is, of course, unascertainable, but it is a well-known and undisputed fact that the malaria which generates periodic fevers, and many other distressing and dangerous disorders, seldom, if ever, produces any injurious effect upon systems that have been fortified in advance by a course of this invaluable vegetable tonic.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, Seven Dollars.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Bronchitis, Whooping-cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Look Out for Corner Impositions and persons following in my wake for business, reproducing Burglar Alarms, with great improvements. All practical improvements that study and ten years' experience could suggest are embodied in the HOLMES BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, Office No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Neuralgia" is not a poison which destroys the system; but is scientifically prepared for the permanent cure of Neuralgia. Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $90. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CAMERON—CHALMERS.—On Thursday, March 28, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., JAMES CAMERON to JEANIE W., daughter of the late Thomas Chalmers, all of this City.

DIED.

BISHOP.—At Bound Brook, N. J., Sunday, March 31, LEANDER BISHOP, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONDICT.—At Morristown, N. J., March 30, ELLIOT, youngest son of J. Elliot and Sarah B. Condict, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, Tuesday, April 2, at 12 o'clock M.

DOWLING.—On Friday, 29th inst., WILLIAM H., eldest son of John and Margaret Dowling, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, Thomas J. Murphy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, north-east corner of 33d-st. and Avenue A, on Monday, April 1, at 9½ o'clock precisely. The remains will be conveyed to St. Lawrence Church, 84th-st. and Madison-av., thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

FELLOWS.—At Aiken, S. C., on Thursday, 28th inst., EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Jr., Son of Edward B. and the late Henrietta Fellows, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. H. E. Warner, No. 122 West 23d-st., on Monday, 1st inst., at 1 o'clock.

FLORENCE.—At Newark, N. J., on the 29th inst., SARAH E., wife of J. S. Florence.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 147 Washington-st., on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Rahway.

HEASLEY.—Suddenly, March 29, GEORGE WEBSTER, eldest son of Robert and Margaretta Heasley, aged 22 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Clement's Church, corner Amity and Macdougal sts., on Monday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

HAYNES.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New-York, March 29, of typhoid pneumonia, JOANNA H., widow of the late John Langdon Haynes.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, April 1, at 1½ o'clock from her late residence 1st-av., between 4th and 5th sts. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11¼ New-Haven train.

☞ New-Hampshire and Massachusetts papers please copy.

JONES.—On Saturday, March 30, SARAH V. JONES, widow of the late John S. Jones, formerly of Charleston, S. C., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, Nathaniel B. Hoxie and Thomas Wealtcoby, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her son, Charles L. Jones, No. 114 East 46th-st., on Tuesday, April 2, at 2 o'clock.

LEAVITT.—Suddenly, on Easter morning, March 31, WARREN RAMSON, youngest child of Geo. A. and Mary C. Leavitt, aged 11 years and 3 months.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, Tuesday, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 10 o'clock.

MANCINI.—In New-Canaan, Conn., on Friday, March 29, of heart disease, FRANCES, wife of R. Mancini, in the 58th year of her age.

Friends of the family and of her sons, John J. and Berry T. Cumberson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. Carriages will be in waiting at Norwalk Depot, upon arrival of 9 o'clock train from New-York.

MALLOY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, March 30, EDWARD A., eldest son of the late Rowland S. and Harriet Malloy, aged 26 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Ross-street Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, April 3, at 2 P. M.

MITCHELL.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 29, MARCUS MITCHELL, Esq., aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 317 West 28th-st., on Monday, April 1, at 4 P. M.

OGDEN.—At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on the 29th inst., JOHN OGDEN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Monday, the 1st prox., at 9½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly, at Tenafly, N. J., on Saturday, March 30, 1872, C. G. NEWCOMB.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 31, Hon. PETER G. PECK, in his 49th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 92 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 3, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Flushing, Long Island, for interment.

RAPHAEL.—On Saturday morning, March 30, 1872, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles G. Leeds, No. 224 West 42d-st., Mrs. CLARISSA A. RAPHAEL, widow of the late Isaac Raphael, of Louisville, Ky., in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, April 1, at 1 P. M., from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., near 45th-st., without further notice.

SEABROOK.—At Keyport, N. J., Saturday, March 30, HENRY H. SEABROOK, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, April 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TOMPKINS.—In South Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, March 30, SARAH H. TOMPKINS, in the 25th year of her age.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—Suddenly, Sunday, March 31, at No. 263 West 23d-st., PHOEBE A., wife of William Van Valkenburgh.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.
A meeting of the Committee will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Rooms No. 54 Union-square.
Every member is requested to attend, as business of the highest importance will be brought before the meeting.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Chairman.
SIMON STERNE, Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Whole Tickets, $80; one-twentieth part, $4. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., AGENTS, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post-office, New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE IRON-FOUNDERS of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, New-Haven and Providence, R. I., held at Teutonia Hall, on Friday last, March 29, at which meeting forty-two establishments were represented, it was resolved that on and after April 1 the price of casting be increased one cent per pound.
The adjourned meeting to receive the reports of Committees will be held at Teutonia Hall, on FRIDAY NEXT, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. JACKSON, Chairman.
G. W. BLISSWELL, Secretary.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN.—Nervous debility cured by new methods. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

STORAGE TO LET.—STORAGE FOR furniture and baggage in the fine storage warerooms, Nos. 285 and 287 Hudson-st. near Spring-st. Enquire on the premises.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS Scientific American, 37 Park-row, N. Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week the real estate market has been excessively dull, and but few of the proposed auction sales, although considerable choice property has been offered, have been characterized by any success. The business, in fact, in all its branches, has been stagnant, and the causes assigned for this state of affairs are many and various. It is probably due, however, to the activity in stock speculations at present in Wall-street, for at such a time not only is capital drawn off from investment in realty, but the attention of investors is diverted entirely from real estate operations. Notwithstanding, however, but little is doing, the market continues firm, and whenever we hear of a lot changing hands, an advance on previous prices realized is shown. Every class of property, particularly up-town lots, is very strongly held, and there is no reason to fear for the present, at least, any decline in values. Improved property, when sold at auction, shows some depreciation; but at the same time rents are about the same as last year, with but little chance of lower figures ruling. The most important public sale of the past week was that made by JOS. MCGUIRE at the Exchange on Wednesday, March 27, in disposing under a Supreme Court partition decree of the six-story brick building and lot known as No. 174 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, for $164,000. The price was a very low one, for the premises rent for $22,000 per year, and a higher sum should have been realized. The only other transactions worthy of note consummated during the week were an executor's sale of fourteen lots, located in the vicinity of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue, sold for $46,625, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., on Thursday, March 28, and the sale by ALLEN & BROWN, on the same day, of a house and lot on the corner of Washington-square and South-fifth avenue or Laurens-street, for $50,000. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, March 30, is $502,925, thus showing a slight falling off in the aggregate business of the week when compared with that of the six days previous, ending with Saturday, March 23, when they stood $533,295. At the Exchange, on Saturday, the two sales proposed for that day were both adjourned, as follows: Receiver's sale of leasehold premises No. 650 Broadway, and other property, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., adjourned until Thursday of the present week; and Superior Court foreclosure sale of house and lot on Eightieth-street, near Lexington-avenue, adjourned by same auctioneers until Monday of next week, April 8. To the list of auctions for this week, published in full with details below, the attention of capitalists and others is directed; for many of them, as will be seen, involve the disposition of real estate first-class in all respects, thus rendering the business projected for the week of importance.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

During the present week on the days noted, at the Exchange, unless otherwise stated, the following auctions are announced to take place, at which real estate as described will be offered for sale by the auctioneers respectively named:

Today, (Monday,) April 1.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at a receiver's sale, by order of WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, receiver of the North American Fire Insurance Company, the valuable business property situated on the north-east corner of Broadway and John-street, known as No. 192 Broadway and Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 John-street. The lot is a large one, having a front on Broadway of 20 feet and on John-street of 162.10 feet. The improvements consist of a large five-story brick building on the corner and three three-story brick stores in the rear on John-street. The ground is held under a lease from the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church for twenty-one years from May 1, 1869, with covenant for two renewals of twenty-one years each, when all improvements on property are to be paid for unless lease is again renewed. The buildings are owned by the present lessee, and will be deeded to the purchaser at this sale, which is one of importance. Terms cash.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, the three-story brick-house and lot, situate on the south side of Beach-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., known as No. 22; lot in size, 27 by about 98. Also, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. N. TAFT, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East Eightieth-street, 147 feet 6 inches west of Lexington-avenue, lot 12.4 by 102.2; and in addition, at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, DAVID BARNETT, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of West Forty-seventh-street, 318 feet 9 inches east of Tenth-avenue, known as No. 442, lot, 18.9 by 100.5.

By JAMES M. MILLER, under two Supreme Court orders, in foreclosure, both adjourned sales; Messrs. SAMUEL JONES and CHAS. A. JACKSON, respectively, referees, two lots with improvements, together in size, 44 by 120, on the east side of Avenue A, 88.6 south of Third-avenue, and one lot 100.5 by 25, on the south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-first-street; also at another legal sale; the house and lot known as No. 340 West Fortieth-street, lot 16.8 by 98.9; and, further, by order of the Supreme Court, LEWIS C. PLATT, Esq., referee, in Brooklyn, at the rotunda of the County Court-house, the following Brooklyn real estate: two lots, each 25 by 100, on the northwest corner of Bush and Court streets; two lots, together forming plot, 52.8 by 58 by 15 by 74.9, on the north side of Ainslie-street; 118.8 west of Union-avenue, and one lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Union-avenue, near Ainslie-street; 227.8 south of Tenth-street.

By [illegible], at Paterson, N. J., on the ground, at 12 M., by order of the "Riverside Land Improvement Company," 1,200 desirably-located Riverside building lots, distant from New-York forty minutes by rail. To those in search of an investment this auction presents many advantages, for the lots are already improved, streets laid out and graded, a depot of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad situated on the grounds, while street-cars connect the property with all parts of Paterson. The land has also a water front on the Passaic River of two and a half miles, thus furnishing superior inducements for the location of manufacturing enterprises at this point. Terms of sale easy. Special free train for auction at 10 A. M. from foot of Chambers-street.

Tomorrow, (Tuesday,) April 2.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the executors of the estate of JOHN B. HAYWARD, deceased, the four-story brick house and store and lot situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, between Spring and Prince streets, known as No. 210, lot [illegible] by 100 feet, and the lot of land, together with the three-story brick buildings on the front and rear thereof, situate on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, immediately in the rear of the Bowery property, known as No. 278; Elizabeth-street lot, 25 by 100; also, by order of the executors of BRYAN MARTIN, deceased, the lots of land, together with the two-and-a-half-story and three-and-a-half-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the south-east corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, known as Nos. 318 and 320 Madison, and No. 28 Gouverneur-street, the lots together being [illegible] inches on Madison and [illegible] inches on Gouverneur-street. Also, by order of executors, [illegible] lots, the two lots, together with the four-story brick houses with stores thereon, situate on the south-east corner of Bayard and Mott streets, known as Nos. 71 and 73 Bayard-street, being together 49 by [illegible] feet, and the lot of land, with the front and rear brick buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Bayard-street, adjoining the above-described property on the south, and known as No. 69, being 23 by 100 feet; also, at public auction, two four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots, situate on the south side of East Sixtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known as Nos. 238 and 240, [illegible] 100 feet deep; lots each 20 by 100.5 feet.

By JERE. JOHNSON, JR., by order of the executrix of estate of JOHN H. FUNK, deceased, a large mansion and twenty-six lots centrally located on Grand-avenue and Cambridge-place, in the City of Brooklyn, 275 feet from Fulton-avenue. Sale positive, on easy terms, in parcels, to suit purchasers. Location unexceptionable; lots each 20 by 100. Also, by order of CATHARINE SCULLY, executrix of estate of MATTHEW FARRELL, deceased, three four-story brick houses and sixteen desirable lots, situated in South Brooklyn, comprising nearly the entire block bounded by Hamilton-avenue, Bush, Court and Lorraine streets; also two lots with buildings on the corner of Bush and Court streets; also, by order of the trustees of the Navy-yard Mission School, the valuable mission-house and large lot on the south-east corner of Navy-street and Green-lane, lot 42x100, building 30x50, well adapted for tenement-house or manufactory, and, in addition, one building lot on Pacific-street, Brooklyn, east side, 182 feet south of Flatbush-avenue, and one lot, 25x100, with two story and basement Philadelphia brick house thereon, known as No. 207 Huntington-street, South Brooklyn, between Smith and Court streets.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of the executors of the estate of [illegible], deceased, the valuable lot, together with the two-story attic and basement brick front dwelling thereon, known as No. [illegible] Barrow-street, between Bleecker and West Fourth streets, lot [illegible] feet.

By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, four full-size lots situate on the south-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street.

By J. COLE at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at public auction, the following Brooklyn city improved real estate: No. 456 Fulton-street, near Hoyt-street, three-story and cellar, brick store; corner of Fulton and Lafayette, a three-story brick store, 42 feet on Fulton-street; No. 38 First Place, three-story, attic, basement and subcellar, brick house between Henry and Clinton streets; Fourth-place, adjoining the corner of Smith-street, three three-story basement and subcellar brick houses and lots; No. 390 Pacific-street, a three-story basement and subcellar frame house, with French roof, and No. 58 Flushing-avenue, a three-story and cellar frame house and store. Also, by order of the executors of the estate of JOSEPH ADAMS, deceased, unimproved property, as follows: Five lots on Greene-avenue, between Reed and Stuyvesant avenues, and five lots on Lexington-avenue in rear of above.

Wednesday, April 3.

By WM. KENNELLY, at a trustees' sale, by order of JEREMIAH QUINLAN, JAMES LYNCH and JOHN E. DEVLIN, trustees of WALTER ROCHE, the following choice City lots: Two lots south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, together, 50.4 by 100 feet; 2 lots south side of Eightieth-street, 125 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 25 by 102.2 each; 4 lots north side of Ninety-second-street, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue, each 25 by 100.8½; 4 lots south side of Ninety-third-street, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue, each 25 by 100.8½; 4 lots south side of One Hundredth-street, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue, each 25x100.11, and five lots north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue. From the fact that all this property must be sold without reserve, for cash, to the highest bidder, the proposed transaction is one of special importance. The same auctioneer will also offer at public auction, on Wednesday, two lots, situate on the north side of Sixty-sixth-street, 475 feet west of the Eighth-avenue, near Circle, Boulevard, and Central Park, each 25 by 100.5, and one lot on the south side of Ninety-ninth-street, 275 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 98.10.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at public auction, two lots together, in size 50.5 by 100, on the north-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street, and one lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of West Fifty-third-street, 250 feet east of Seventh-avenue. Also, by order of ABNER BRADY, executor of the estate of CHARLES BRADY, deceased, the plot of ground on Columbia and Liberty streets, Newark, N. J., together with the dwelling known as No. 74 Columbia-street, being 59.6 feet north of Elm-street; house two stories and basement, 32 by 18 feet; plot, 59 by 280 feet, which will be sold in one parcel or divided to suit purchasers.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at public auction, one extra size building lot, 25 by 145.8, on the south side of East Seventy-first-street, 150 feet west of Avenue A, and at two adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sales, PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee in each, one lot, with building, at the junction of New-Chambers, Oak and Roosevelt streets, and one lot on the south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-first-street; dimensions hereinbefore specified above.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, the house and lot known as No. 18 Walker-street, 120 feet west of Church-street, and near West Broadway; lot, 25 by 100.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., under a similar Supreme Court decree, JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Esq., referee, two houses with plot of ground, situate on the south-west corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; plot, 54.2 by 40.

By JAMES M. MILLER, also under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, D. P. INGRAHAM, JR., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the east side of Chrystie street, 74.3 feet south of Houston-street; lot, 25 by 75.

Thursday, April 4.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of ALBON MAN, Esq., receiver of the Eighth National Bank, (an adjourned sale) the leasehold premises No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 29 by 120 feet, with privilege of an alley-way in the rear. Lease from Hon. HAMILTON FISH, running until 1886, rent $6,300 until 1876, and $6,500 until 1886, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum, with taxes and assessments. Also, by order of executor, the lot of land, with the two-story and attic frame house on the front, and the three-story brick house on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Cannon-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets, and known as No. 80; lot 25 by 100 feet. Also at public auction the following property: The four-story brown-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of East Seventy-eighth-street between Madison and Fourth avenues, known as No. 55; house 50 feet deep, lot 18.9 by 102. The two-story Philadelphia brick house and lot, situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 270 feet east of Fifth-avenue, known as No. 26; house about 40 feet deep, lot 17.6 by 99.11. Four lots situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 425 feet west of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, each 25 by 99.11; and four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, immediately in rear of the above, each 25 by 99.11.

By ALLEN & BROWN, at public auction, the four-story and basement Dorchester-stone front store and lot No. 31 Wooster-street, 75 feet north of Grand-street; size of store, 12.4 by 80 and 45; lot, 12.4 by 50. Also, house and lot in the Twentieth Ward, south side of Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and one three-story, basement and subcellar brick house and lot, No. 140 West Twenty-seventh-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; house, 20 by 48; lot, 20 by 98.9.

By WM. KENNELLY, at public auction, the following City property: Three four-story and basement Philadelphia brick front houses and lots known as Nos. 173, 175 and 181 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, north side, between Third and Fourth avenues; lots each in size 19 by 100.11, houses 50 feet in depth. Plot of ground, 75.5 by 99, with buildings thereon, consisting of a three-story and basement brick house, 24 by 38, and boat shop, 25 by 60, located on the north-west corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and ten building lots, situate on the east side of Avenue A and forming the block front between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of F. V. B. KENNEDY, Esq., referee, (an adjourned sale,) one full lot on the north-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Ninety-sixth-street, nine full lots in rear, fronting on street, one full lot on the south-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Ninety-seventh street, and nine full lots in rear, fronting on street.

By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, referee, a house and lot on the south side of Perry-street, 120 feet west of Fourth-street, lot 20 by 94.7. Also, under a similar Court decree, FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of West Twenty-seventh-street, 369.8 feet east of Eighth-avenue, lot 24.10 by 98.9.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at public auction, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, known as No. 45 West Sixteenth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 20 by 53 by one-half the block. Also, eight Brooklyn lots with brick factory building thereon, situate four each respectively, on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, (rears adjoining,) 125 feet east of Third-avenue; sale adjourned from Tuesday of last week.

By JERE. JOHNSON, JR., at public auction, the three-story Philadelphia brick front house and lot, No. 51 South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, north-west corner of Second-street and near Broadway, lot 23 by 75; also, a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 257 Hoyt-street, South Brooklyn, east side, 80 feet south of Butler-street, and a two-story and basement frame house and lot, No. 330 Twentieth-street, South Brooklyn, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, lot, 17.6 by 73; also, three two-story cottage houses and lots, located at East New-York, and situated on the east side of Eldert-avenue between Broadway and Bay-avenue, houses each 16 by 28, lots each 25 by 100; also the following Williamsburg real estate: Two two-story Philadelphia brick houses and lots, Nos. 298 and 300 Ainslie-street, south side, between Graham-avenue and Smith-street, houses each 12.6 by 46, lots each 12.6 by 100; three two-story and basement frame houses and lots, Nos. 152, 159 and 155 Conselyea-street, south side, between Ewen-street and Graham-avenue, lots each 18.9 by 100, houses each 35 feet deep; four two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 322, 324, 326 and 328 North Second-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth streets, lots each 18 by 66; one frame building and lot, Nos. 330 and 332 North-second-street, adjoining above, corner of Ninth-street, lot 39.4 by 65; one stable, with lot, No. 269 Ninth-street, adjoining above; one three-story brick dwelling, with store and full lot, No. 54 Yates-avenue, north-west corner of Stockton-street, with stable on rear of lot, and six lots on South Fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The same auctioneer will, in addition, sell on Thursday, on account of a former purchaser, seven building lots on North Seventh-street, Williamsburg, each 20 by 100; a large plot of ground at the junction of North Second and North Seventh streets, containing about two city lots, and another smaller plot at the junction of North Eighth-street and Union-avenue.

Friday, April 5.

By D. M. SEAMAN, at public auction, a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot situate on the [illegible] side of [illegible] feet [illegible] of [illegible]; lot [illegible], house [illegible] in depth.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the west side of Sheriff-street, between Broome and Delancey streets; lot, 21.10x100.

By JAMES M. MILLER, under a similar Court order, D. P. INGRAHAM, JR., Esq., referee, a leasehold property on the south side of West Fifty-first-street, 405 feet west of Fifth avenue; lot 27.6 by 100.5.

Saturday, April 6.

By WILLIAM KENNELLY, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of EDWARD F. BROWN, Esq., referee, four lots, together forming a plot, 100 by 99.11, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue.

By D. M. SEAMAN, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the premises, at 12 M., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of SAMUEL M. PURDY, Esq., referee, a farm located in the town [illegible] on the old Boston turnpike and the road to Pellamville Station, comprising 84 acres of land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings thereon, and known as the McClellan Farm. The [illegible] will be offered in plots varying in size from [illegible] to [illegible] acres in extent.

By JAS. M. MILLER, at White Plains, Westchester County, on the premises, at 2 P. M., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of LEWIS C. PLATT, Esq., referee, a house and forty-five acres of land, late the property of JOSEPH MILLS, deceased, located on the west side of North-street, adjoining lands of ELIAS BARNES on the south, and of THOS. W. DICK on the north. This sale will close the business of the week.

PRIVATE SALES.

ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-street, reports having recently sold, at private sale, four lots on the south-west corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and six lots adjoining in rear, running through to One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, in all making sixteen lots, sold together for $65,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE lots for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.:
New-av., near 160th-st., 4 lots, cheap.
Grand Boulevard, near 146th-st., 15 lots.
Grand Boulevard, near 147th-st., 3 whole fronts.
Grand Boulevard, near 122d-st., 5 lots.
Grand Boulevard, near 86th-st., 18 lots and 18 gores.
Grand Boulevard, near 87th-st., 5 lots.
10th-av., near 118th-st., 20 lots.
10th-av., near 102d-st., 20 lots.
10th-av., near 103d-st., about 20 lots.
10th-av., near 84th-st., 2 lots.
84th-st., near 11th-av., 5 lots.
96th and 97th sts., near Riverside Park, 12 lots.
[illegible] near 5th-av., 1 lot.
[illegible]
For full particulars apply at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-AV., CORNER 24TH-ST.—This splendid property, 100x102 feet, with three-story frame house, filled in with brick, built in most substantial manner for owner's use; gas, hot and cold water; avenue and street flagged, paved, sewered, curbed and guttered; property has great future value and will be sold cheap to close an estate; terms easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST 48TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs., four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; possession 1st May; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., 80 John-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 3,000 CITY HOUSES and BUILDING LOTS, FOR SALE and TO LET; containing CITY MAP, &c., &c., gratis. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ABOVE 46TH-ST., AND ADjoining 5th-av., with side windows overlooking it, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, finished in hard wood, and in perfect order throughout. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 25 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS EASY—A beautiful new brown-stone-front house, finished in the best manner, with all improvements, on a wide street, 125th, near 3d-av., high stoop, three stories, basement and cellar, 18.9x60 feet.

FIFTH-AV.—AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE extra-size well-built newly-decorated and elegant furnished residence, near 40th-st., for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on 51st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN MCCOOL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AN elegant four-story brown-stone house on 48th-st., near 5th-av., 25x55x100; possession at once. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, ON 5th-av., elegant four-story, high stoop, stone, built in best manner, for sale cheap. For particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—$22,000.—A three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 227 West 32d-st., near Broadway, size 22x50 x100; terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE—THREE-story English-basement house, No. 205 West 34th-st., 17x52, and extension lot 98.9; only $[illegible] from 7th-av. THOMAS D. ROBINSON, No. 28 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—ON 8TH-AV., on 59th-st., on 60th-av., and on 110th-st., for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14 EAST 24th-st.; brown stone, high stoop, and finished in hard wood. Inquire on the premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FORTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—3 s. h. s. b. s., 20x50x100 ... $38,000
54TH-ST.—4 s. h. s. b. s., 20x50x100, furnish ... [illegible]
WEST 54TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—4 s. h. s. b. s., 20x50x100 ... $[illegible]
Also, several houses, well located, at prices ranging from $15,000 to $50,000. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

H. B. DREW & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS. No. [illegible] 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Branch office No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts. Large number of furnished and unfurnished houses in desirable locations to rent and for sale. Rents collected, &c. Call for printed list at No. 155 5th-av., or No. [illegible] 6th-av.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 160 5th-av., near 19th-st. (Established 1852.) Houses and lots bought and sold; estates and houses let; rents collected and returns promptly made.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in West 42d-st., near Broadway, for sale at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE DWELLING and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on [illegible], first house west of [illegible]; price and terms very reasonable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ABOVE 46TH-ST., AND ADjoining 5th-av., with side windows overlooking it, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, finished in hard wood, and in perfect order throughout. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 25 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELABORATELY-FINished four-story (25 feet front) houses, north side 55th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., location unsurpassed. Inquire on premises of G. J. HAMILTON & SON, builders.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, East 53d-st.; all modern improvements; will be sold for $15,500; sale quick. WALDRON & ZEITEL, 1,036 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; 73d-st., Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire of owner, on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE HEIGHTS, BROWN-stone, brick or frame dwellings, at prices from $10,000 to $60,000, on Remsen, Joralemon, Pierrepont, Clinton, Henry, Hicks, Columbia and other streets; also, houses, with grounds, on Clinton, Washington, New-York and St. Mark's avs., and in other parts of the city, at prices from $3,000 to $90,000. WYCKOFF & JAMES, No. 208 Montague-st. Get a copy of our Real Estate Bulletin.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE water-front, foot of North 5th-st., 100 feet on river, and vacant lots up to 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to A. G. HARMON, No. 370 Broadway, New-York, from 12 to 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WHITESTONE, L. I.,

Seventy-five minutes from the City Hall, or from Fifth-avenue Hotel; forty-one trains a day, beside steam-boats. Much MORE CONVENIENT AND PLEASANT THAN UP-TOWN. AN ELEGANT HOUSE and large lot for sale. House has ALL the modern improvements; price, $16,000, about half cash. OWNER wants a larger house, and WILL CONTRACT TO BUILD AT ONCE within 500 feet. A splendid place for investment; VILLAGE GROWING RAPIDLY. Call on owner, GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, NO. 21 PINE-ST.

Offer for sale, upon very favorable terms, a number of elegant country residences on the Hudson River, east and west sides, at prices varying as from $15,000 to $100,000.

A variety of choice farms in Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Orange Counties, New-York and others, beautifully located in New-Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut and Long Island. Handsome modern built houses, unimproved lots and plots of ground in the cities of Elizabeth and Plainfield. Also, first-class City and Brooklyn residences. Choice lots on and near the Central Park, Grand Boulevards and in other desirable locations.

Several of the foregoing are offered in exchange. For full particulars apply as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GREENwich, Conn., country residence of the late Edward Blossom, Esq., commanding an unequaled view of Long Island Sound; house and outbuildings ample and commodious, with modern improvements of every kind; wide extended front on principal avenue of the village and on side street, recently widened and macadamized, all in good order for immediate occupation; over two acres of ground attached to house; fine garden and lawn; in close proximity to churches, schools and markets; prospect from house in every direction of the most cheerful character; needs only to be seen to be appreciated by the lovers of fine scenery and rural village life; will be sold in order to close the estate. For terms and permits to view the property apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

W. G. CAMPBELL, REAL ESTATE and Insurance Broker, has for sale and to let furnished and unfurnished residences in all the most desirable locations in Saratoga, at reasonable prices and easy terms, and at rents ranging from $150 to $[illegible].

I have also for sale, rent and exchange a number of first-class farms in this vicinity, and some of the finest lots in the village, which I will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

All parties desiring to rent, purchase or exchange can do so to advantage through me. Having been a resident of New-York City for over twenty-five years, I think I can meet the wants of New-Yorkers and others. W. G. CAMPBELL, Ainsworth-place, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR sale at Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, [illegible]

A T [illegible] TARRYTOWN, NYACK, WHITE PLAINS, ORANGE, And in all directions within fifty miles of New-York we are offering a fine assortment of VILLAGE and COUNTRY PROPERTY of every description for sale and to rent. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

A MAGNIFICENT ITALIAN VILLA, filled in with brick; contains fourteen rooms, all modern improvements, stable, carriage-house and six acres of land; house built in very best manner; everything complete; views unequaled; very near churches, schools, stores and depot; location unsurpassed and very healthy, situated on very high ground; one hour in New-Jersey; fare twelve cents by rail; the house is in splendid order and certainly is one of the greatest bargains ever offered; grounds are tastefully laid out, finely fruited, and will be sold either with or without the furniture very cheap. Apply to A. D. MELLICK & BRO, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON PALISADE-AV., YONKERS, house containing fourteen rooms, with fine views, lawn, carriage-house, stable and garden, with a variety of fruit, all in good order, and only forty minutes from New-York City; will be sold at a low price and only half cash required. Apply to FARRINGTON & BOCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE, with about THREE ACRES OF LAND, beautifully laid out; shade, fruit, &c.; in fine order; river view, and near depot; will be sold at a low price and on terms to suit. BLACKWELL & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $800, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

FOR SALE—$9,000—AT RIVINGTON, NEAR South Norwalk, Conn., the desirable family residence of the subscriber, on the river, near the Sound, with stable, bathing-house, dock, &c.; ten minutes walk from station; ice laid in. Apply to G. P. PUTNAM, No. 54 East 20th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE IN Orange, N. J., delightfully located within seven minutes of church, school, depot and Post-office; house supplied with furnace, range, bath-room, water-closet, and excellent garden. Address Box No. 2,219 New-York Post-office.

ALL WHO DESIRE PLEASANT HOMES and healthy locations, should by all means go to Dunellen and New-Market on Central New-Jersey Railroad; choice plots, tasty cottages and beautiful country-seats with acres from $500 to $25,000; terms easy. Call on JAQUES, No. 728 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Pleasant homes, $3,000 to $60,000; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; variety houses, farms, land, &c., to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 21.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK—BEAUTIfully-located cottage, with stable and about one acre of land. For sale, on easy terms, by BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 342 Broadway, 9 to 12; at Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP—a very desirable house in Passaic, five minutes from depot; house contains eight rooms, water, heat, &c., lot 50x150. Address E. J. T., Box No. 134 Times Office.

ORANGE, MONTROSE, MOUNTAINSIDE, Brick Church, and Llewellyn Park.—These localities a specialty. HAMILTON & WALLIS offer for sale and rent properties situate as above. New-York office, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COTTAGE-HOUSE, NINE rooms, all improvements, gas and fixtures included; good location; five minutes from Brick Church Depot. LONG & CO., adjoining Brick Church Station.

AT YONKERS—OVER 100 HOUSES AND country-seats for sale; 25 unfurnished and 14 furnished houses to let. Call or address J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

A COTTAGE—EIGHT ROOMS, LOT 50x125, desirably located AT TARRYTOWN, for $5,500. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, HOUSE containing eight rooms, with stable and garden in good order; lot 100x125; will be sold at a low price. Apply to ALEXANDER GRANT, Mount Vernon.

BRICK CHURCH, ORANGE. HOUSES for sale and to rent. LONG & CO., Brick Church Station.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND JOHN-ST., THIS DAY AT AUCTION, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR., (SUCCESSOR to JOHNSON & MILLER,) No. 31 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st. Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executrix of ESTATE OF JOHN H. FUNK, deceased, large and elegant mansion and twenty-six splendid lots, finely and centrally located on GRAND-AV. and CAMBRIDGE-PLACE, in the city of Brooklyn, only 275 feet from FULTON-AV. Sale positive, on easy terms, in parcels to suit purchasers. Location unexceptionable. Surroundings excellent. Dwellings in locality command quick tenants and ready buyers. Investors and capitalists are invited to examine property and attend sale. Maps ready at No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

Also, at same time and place, by order of Catherine Scully, executrix of ESTATE OF MATTHEW FARRELL, deceased, Three brick houses and seventeen desirable lots, situated in South Brooklyn, comprising nearly the entire block, bounded by HAMILTON-AV., BUSH, COURT AND LORRAINE STS. Sale positive; terms liberal. Maps at No. 31 Nassau-st.

Also, at same time and place, by order of TRUSTEES OF NAVY-YARD MISSION SCHOOL, positive sale of valuable Mission-house and large lot on the south-east corner of Navy-st. and Green-lane, lot 42x100; building 30x50, well adapted for tenement-house or manufactory.

Also, same time and place, valuable lot on Pacific-st., east side, 182 feet south of Flatbush-av. For maps of all of above property apply to J. JOHNSON, JR., No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—THE UNDERsigned, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, namely: The leasehold premises, No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 29 by 120 feet, with privilege of an alley-way in the rear, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish running until 1886; rent $6,300 until 1876, and $6,500 until 1886, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum with taxes and assessments. For more full particulars reference is made to the lease, which may be seen on application to the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

The plot of ground at the northeasterly corner of 56th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100.5 feet on said avenue and 72 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new brown-stone houses on the same.

The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 62.2 feet north from 31st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 feet in depth.

ALBON MAN, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

The sale of the above described premises is adjourned to the 4th day of April next, at the same hour and place. ALBON MAN, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1872.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms No. 96 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 11 o'clock, at our Sales-rooms, No. 96 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts., FINE GUAYAQUIL AND PANAMA HATS, JUST RECEIVED, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE FOR ACCOUNT OF SHIPPERS. Comprising about 1,000 genuine Guayaquil hats, ranging from the finest qualities to medium of double whole straw; all guaranteed and of all sizes; the finest invoice ever imported in this City; will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and offers a fine opportunity to those desiring a superior article of this description.

Also, FINE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHOT-GUNS AND RIFLES. CENTRAL-FIRE AND MUZZLE-LOADERS BY CELEBRATED ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKERS, VIZ: SCOTT, TIPPING & LANDON, WESTLEY RICHARDS, PARKER, JOHN WHITE & SON, JOHN MULLEN, GREENER, MOORE, WYMAN, INGOLDSBY, DUCK AND BAY GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, and other very desirable sporting equipments. Can be seen the day before sale. Particulars in catalogue.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, No. 96 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., THURSDAY, April 4, and FRIDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock, at our Sales-rooms, NO. 96 CHAMBERS AND NO. 77 READE STS. RECEIVER'S SALE. ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, COMPRISING DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, MOUNTED IN THE LATEST AND MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS IN FINE GOLD, in necklaces, bracelets, crosses, brooches and ear-rings; solitaire and cluster rings, scarf and shank pins, studs, sleeve buttons. ENAMELED AND DIAMOND WATCHES, GENTS' HUNTING-CASE WATCHES, by celebrated ENGLISH and SWISS MAKERS; stem winders; in all, one of the most valuable and desirable stocks ever offered at auction in this City. EVERY ARTICLE WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, AS ABOVE, BY ORDER OF RECEIVER. They can be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday previous to sale, with catalogues.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Trustees of Walter Roche:
5TH-AV.—2 lots south-east corner 5th-av. and 109th-st.
80TH-ST.—2 lots south side 80th-st., 125 ft. west 4th-av.
92D-ST.—4 lots north side 92d-st., 225 feet east 10th-av.
93D-ST.—4 lots south side 93d-st., 225 ft. east 10th-av.
100TH-ST.—4 lots south side 100th-st., 225 ft. e. 10th-av.
123D-ST.—5 lots north side 123d-st., 100 ft. west 1st-av.
The above lots are splendidly located. Sale positive.
[illegible] No. [illegible] Pine-st.
JEREMIAH QUINLAN, JAMES LYNCH, JOHN E. DEVLIN, } Trustees.

Also [illegible] 66th-st.—Two lots, 25x100.5 each, north side of 66th-st., [illegible] feet west of 8th-av.

[illegible] 99th-st.—One lot south side of 99th-st., 275 feet east of 10th-av.

[illegible] No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF MADISON AND GOVERNEUR STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Bryan Martin, deceased:

MADISON AND GOUVERNEUR STREETS.—The lots of land, together with two three-story brick houses on the front, and the two and a half story brick front house on the rear thereof, situate on the south-east corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., and known as Nos. 318 and 320 Madison and No. 28 Gouverneur sts., being 41.5 feet on Madison and about 70 feet on Gouverneur-st. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BAYARD AND MOTT STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor, to close a trust:

BAYARD-ST.—The two lots, together with the four-story brick-houses with stores thereon, situate on the south-east corner of Bayard and Mott sts., and known as Nos. 71 and 73 Bayard-st.

Also, the lot of land, together with the front and rear brick-buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Bayard-st., adjoining the above-described property on the west, and known as No. 69 Bayard-st.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF HENry Beckett, Esq., deceased.—Very elegant country-seat and farm, superior mansion, 234 acres, extensive park, greenhouse and grapery, gardener's and farm houses, tenant houses, &c., Bordentown, N. J., formerly the residence of Joseph Bonaparte, on TUESDAY, May 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange. Full particulars in hand-bills, which may be had by writing to the auctioneers, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Philadelphia, March, 1872.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION. JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Smith Barker, Esq., executor of John Pentz, deceased, 100 LOTS ON 10TH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVS., 139TH AND 140TH STS. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and pamphlets apply to the auctioneer, or LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executor's Counsel, No. 128 Nassau-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

REMEMBER THE SALE of 2,500 Riverside lots in the City of Paterson, N. J., THIS DAY. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. via Erie Railroad. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on Wednesday, April 3, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

WEST 33D-ST.—The valuable lot on the south side of 33d-st., 250 feet east of 7th-av.; 25x100.5; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—Very elegant country-seat and farm, known as "COLD SPRING" MANSION, and sixty-five acres, fronting on the River Delaware and Bristol Turnpike, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, one square from Cold Spring Station, on Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and two miles above Bristol. On TUESDAY, April 30, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 22 BEACH-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BEACH-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of Beach-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., and known as No. 22.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

G. M. PERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.—THURSDAY, April 4, 1872, at 2 P. M., on the premises, by order of Henry Baker, Esq., auction sale of a desirable dwelling, with six acres of land, at Waverly, N. J., forty-five minutes from New-York, by the New-Jersey Railroad.

This property is situated at the junction of the upper and lower roads from Newark to Elizabeth, six minutes' walk from Waverly Station. The dwelling contains eleven rooms in good order. The grounds are nicely shaded and well adapted for improvements; complete out-buildings. Very easy terms. For maps, photographs, and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., or on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN ORANGE TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—To let, from April 15, the very desirable residence of Mr. J. S. Kendall, at the corner of Scotland-st. and Tremont-av.; fine, large modern house, with about five acres of land in lawn and garden; all in good order; fine shade trees, stable and carriage room for four carriages; a very desirable location, and only let in consequence of Mr. Kendall's removal to Boston. Apply to H. PAGE, No. 44 White-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY house, handsome, spacious, modern style, with four acres; abundance of fruits and berries; large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stables, &c.; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 183 William-st.

A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED, very desirable 5th-av. private dwelling, 27x50; lot 100 feet; in perfect order, with all improvements, to lease reasonably; also, smaller houses on and near 5th and Madison avs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 23 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Staten Island, possession immediately, situated on the shore of the Upper Bay, about ten minutes' walk from the ferry. Particulars as to rent, &c., JAS. G. K. DUER, No. 54 William-st.

$175.—FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD TO LET.—All improvements; pleasantly located; three minutes from depot. Call or address No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED.—HOUSE NO. 77 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., completely furnished; to rent for one or more years. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 38 New-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—DWELLINGS AND STORES, PASSAIC, N. J.—The subscriber has just completed a block of six four-story brick buildings, in the most approved style and manner for comfort and convenience for the occupants. One of the stores has been taken and now occupied as a family grocery; another is fitted expressly for a baker, oven, troughs, counters, shelving, and an excellent opportunity for a first-class baker, desirous of a permanent business and pleasant residence; the remaining stores as may be required. The second and third stories above the stores are laid off in floors, one floor for one family, with bedrooms, as may be needed, on the fourth floor of each building. Rent moderate to those of established good character. None others need apply. Apply to D. L. ANDERSON, Passaic, N. J.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET OR FOR sale—On Passaic River, opposite Rutherford Park; most charming and picturesque place on the river, having private water-front along the entire lawn of ten acres; cottage, twelve rooms; out-buildings, forest and fruit-trees, boating, bathing and fishing; within an hour from Wall-st. Also, a fine large house, fifteen rooms, partially furnished; twenty acres, lawn, garden, fruit, stables. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a very desirable brick cottage, with stone stable, and two acres of land, including garden; situated on Castleton-av., between Bement and Davis avs.; gas and water; situation healthy and commanding; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to E. N. HAVENS, No. 12 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 106th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room 7, first floor. N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS; west 50th-st., 200 feet west of Grand Boulevard, several new first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; finished with all the modern improvements; will be rented low to first-class parties. Inquire of WILLIAM BOGGS, No. 3 West 50th-st.

A LARGE HOUSE TO LET TO A GOOD responsible tenant, or would rent part; all the modern improvements; house contains sixteen rooms, large and capacious. None but positively responsible tenants need apply, on the premises, No. 64 East 4th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English-basement house, No. 41 West 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience and is in first-rate condition. For permit to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. [illegible]

TO LET—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, THE [illegible]

A SUPERB DOUBLE MANSION AT [illegible] to lease exceedingly low [illegible] between Broadway and 5th-av., near Broadway. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front house, No. 114 2d-place, Brooklyn, with two extra lots in rear; choice fruit trees and grapes; will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

A.—NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 48TH-ST.—FOUR-story new modern medium-sized desirable dwelling to let low; also, large and small houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., at reasonable rentals. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—5TH-AV., HARLEM, TWO COTtage houses with modern improvements; large one, thirteen rooms, $650; small one, only to a small family, $425. Apply to J. WILKIE, 131st-st., third brick house west of 5th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY)—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, have printed list of houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, in that vicinity.

TO RENT—NO. 87 EAST 12TH-ST., FOUR-story English-basement brick house. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 20 3d-av., Bible House.

PERSONS GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE

STORAGE

FOR SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks of other valuables at the

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

New and furnished to order, with use of

PASSENGER ELEVATOR,

HEATED BY STEAM.

AT NOS. 53 TO 56 BROADWAY.

Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 53 Broadway and Exchange Court.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE,

For a long or short term of years,

PROPERTY NOS. 35 AND 37 BROAD-ST., NEAR EXCHANGE-PLACE.

For particulars apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, NO. 383 BROOME, near Mulberry-st.; good stand for boots and shoes, fancy or dry goods; for a light manufacturing business steam-power can be had from adjoining house. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 28, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO RENT.—NOS. 3, 5 AND 7 EAST 4TH-ST., 75 feet from Broadway, four-story building, 60x75; first and second floors finished for show-rooms, third and fourth floors for light manufacturing, well lighted and convenient. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 20 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 16 4th-av.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, STORE NO. 4 Great Jones-st., with large, well-lighted room on next floor; steam-power if required. Apply to NICOLL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway.

TO LET—PREMISES NO. 74 WOOSTER-ST., front and rear buildings, with a good twelve-horse engine. Inquire of SMITH & CRANE, No. 132 West 28th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—WITHIN FORTY miles of New-York, furnished house, with barn and out-buildings, suitable for gentleman's residence, with ten to thirty acres of land. Address, with full particulars, NATURE, Box No. 132 Times Office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a small, strictly private family, who are careful and quite responsible; location between 23d and 47th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; rent about $2,000. Address H. L., Box No. 1,307 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—A whole or part of a house, suitable for a small private family. Address NINTH WARD, Box No. 116 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CORNER HOUSE OR LOT ON 5th-av., between 30th and 50th sts.; parties wishing to sell cheap can find a cash customer by applying to [illegible] LESPINASSE, No. 22 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

691 BROADWAY,

GOODS CAN BE BOUGHT

CHEAPER THAN ON ANY

AVENUE OR STREET IN THE CITY.

[illegible] CARTONS OF RIBBONS, IN GROS GRAIN, SHADED DOLLY VARDENS, PLAIDS, AND FANCY SASHES, &c., &c.

LOTS OF RIBBONS, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
FANCY RIBBONS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
GROS GRAINS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
DOLLY VARDENS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c.
STRIPED AND PLAIDS, 12c. to 31c.
SIX-INCH SASH RIBBONS, 31c. up.
ALL THE NEW SHADES IN RIBBONS.

1,000 DOZENS SILK TIES

AND SCARFS, BOUGHT AT

60c. ON THE DOLLAR, ALL

THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

SILK TIES, ALL COLORS, WIDE FRINGE, ENGLISH GOODS, 29c. AT KINZEY'S.

WIDE WILSON TIE, FRINGED ALL ROUND, 29c. AT KINZEY'S.

SQUARE SILK CRAVATS, ALL COLORS, FRINGED ALL ROUND, 50c. AT KINZEY'S.

SILK ROMAN TIES, 10c.
SILK TWIST TIES, 10c. AT KINZEY'S.

VERY RICH CHANGEABLE SILK SCARFS, SIX INCHES WIDE, 60c. AT KINZEY'S.

PLAIN WINDSOR SCARFS, 30c.
CRAPE DECHINE SCARFS, 50c. AT KINZEY'S.

RICH BROCADE SCARFS, 60c.
ALL THE REGULAR $1 TIES, 60c. AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING 250 CASES

NEW STRAW GOODS.

LADIES', MISSES AND BOYS'.

IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

FROM 25c. UP TO THE FINEST. AMONG THE SHAPES MAY BE FOUND THE

ALHAMBRA,	MARIA,	VICTORIA,
ROSELLE,	JUNO,	SCHOOL,
WAVERLY,	FAVORITE,	PICNIC,
ALICE,	REGATTA,	CORA,
GENEVIEVE,	LOUISE,	SULTANA,
FLORETTE,	VIBOT,	MIGNON,
MARINE,	NETTIE,	

WITH MANY OTHERS, IN ALL THE DIFFERENT STRAWS AND BRAIDS.

160 CARTONS FINE

FRENCH FLOWERS IN

ALL THE NEW SHADES.

SILKS, SATINS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, &c., &c.

GIMPS AND FRINGES.

RICH PASSEMENTERIE GIMPS, $1 to $3 yd.
RICH SILK FRINGES, 50c. to $1 75 yard.
CLOSING LOT OF SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. ya.
PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 30c. ya.
FANCY GIMPS AND HEADINGS, 3c. ya. up.
SILK FRINGES, 25c. piece up.
SILK VELVETS, 20c., 25c. ya. up.
RICH TRIMMINGS, 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c. ya.
GOOD LINING SILKS, 50c. yard.
DRESS SILKS, 90c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

2,000 PAIRS OF KID GLOVES

TO BE SOLD LESS THAN GOLD COST. AT KINZEY'S.

MISSES' ALEXANDRE KID GLOVE, IN EVERY COLOR AND SIZE, 50c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' ALEXANDRE KID GLOVE, ALL SIZES AND COLORS, 75c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' DUCHESS KID GLOVE, EVERY COLOR AND SIZE, 75c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' AMELIA KID GLOVE, TWO BUTTONS, EVERY SHADE, $1 pair. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' LUPIN KID GLOVE, 75c. pair.
TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, 75c. AT KINZEY'S.

JOSEPH KID GLOVE, 40c. pair.
EXCELLENT LOT BLACK KIDS, 50c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES', MISSES AND GENTS' HOSIERY, IN EVERY STYLE, UNDER IMPORTERS' PRICES. AT KINZEY'S.

SILK EMBROIDERED BALBRIGGANS, 37½c. up.
FULL REGULAR-MADE HOSE, 25c.
LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 10c. pair up. AT KINZEY'S.

MISSES' COTTON HOSE, 12½c. up.
MISSES' FANCY COTTON HOSE, NEW STYLES. AT KINZEY'S.

GENTS' HALF HOSE FROM 5c. pair up.
GENTS' FULL REGULAR-MADE, 20c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDER-WEAR FROM THE LOWEST TO FINEST GOODS. AT KINZEY'S.

CHEMISE, NEATLY TRIMMED AND MADE, 75c.
TUCKED BOSOMS AND LACE-EDGED, 84c. AT KINZEY'S.

TUCKED AND CORDED BACK AND FRONT, $1.
IMPORTED HAND-MADE AND RUFFLED, $1. AT KINZEY'S.

IMPORTED EMBROIDERED BOSOMS, &c., $1 25.
BIAS TUCKED YOKE, PRETTY EDGES, 98c. AT KINZEY'S.

DRAWERS, RUFFLED AND TUCKED, 31c.
TUCKED AND LACE EDGE, 58c. AT KINZEY'S.

TUCKED AND HAMBURG WORK, 88c.
BIAS TUCKING AND RUFFLED, 98c. AT KINZEY'S.

DRESSING SACQUES, LACE-EDGED, 88c.
TUCKED AND EDGED WITH LACE, 98c. AT KINZEY'S.

TUCKED BACK AND FRONT, $1 10.
BIAS TUCKING, FINELY TRIMMED, $1 10. AT KINZEY'S.

NIGHT DRESSES RUFFLED, &c., 94c.
TUCKED FRONTS AND RUFFLED EDGE, $1 10. AT KINZEY'S.

PLAIN WALKING SKIRTS, 29c.
FINE TUCKED WALKING SKIRTS, 75c. AT KINZEY'S.

TUCKED AND RUFFLED SKIRTS, 90c.
EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED, 75c. AT KINZEY'S.

HIP GORE CORSETS, 50c.
WHALEBONE CIRCULAR GORE, 75c. AT KINZEY'S.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED CORSETS, $1 50.
CORTILLE GLOVE-FITTING, $1 25. AT KINZEY'S.

PANIERS AND BUSTLES, 25c. up.
HOOP-SKIRTS, PADS, CORSET COVERS, &c. AT KINZEY'S.

5,000 PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS IN ALL THE NEW STYLES, from 50c. to $6 50.

2,500 LACE APPLIQUE TIDIES, 25c. to $1 50, WORTH DOUBLE.

1,000 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS, IN EVERY QUALITY AND KIND, GENTS' AND LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS', from 5c. to 40c. each.

2,000 LINEN AND LACE COLLARS FROM 1c. to 5c. AT KINZEY'S.

LINEN AND VAL. LACES, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.,
REAL LACES, 7c., 8c., 10c., 15c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

REAL GUIPURE LACES, 10c. yard up.
REAL BLOND EDGINGS, 4c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

BLACK FRENCH THREAD LACES, 25c. yard up.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 17c., 25c., 31c. piece up. AT KINZEY'S.

CROCHET EDGINGS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. yard.
BLACK TRIMMING LACES, 5c. to 50c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

5,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, FROM 2c. to 20c. YARD, WAY BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION. AT KINZEY'S.

FINE DIMITY DOUBLE BANDS, 15c.,
GUIPURE BANDS, 25c. to $2. AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND PARASOL COVERS. AT KINZEY'S.

SILK LACE VEILS, 25c. to 50c.
LACE BARBES, SCARFS, &c., CLEARING OUT. AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING A BANKRUPT STOCK OF JET, GILT AND STEEL JEWELRY AT ABOUT 25c. ON THE DOLLAR. AT KINZEY'S.

MEDALLION SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c. pair up.
PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

FANCY NECKLACES, 10c. pr. up.
FANCY BRACELETS, 15c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

GILT AND FANCY LOCKETS, 25c. up.
GILT CHARM-BELLS, 10c. AT KINZEY'S.

FANCY AND GILT SETS, 25c. up.
JET SETS, 25c., 38c., 50c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

REAL WHITBY JETS FROM 38c. up.
MILTON GOLD SETS, 25c. set. AT KINZEY'S.

SLIDES, LOCKETS, CHAINS, MEDALLIONS, CROSSES, PINS, ORNAMENTS, ALL AT THE SAME GREAT REDUCTION. AT KINZEY'S.

BEST 200 YARD SPOOL-COTTON, 3c.
20 YARD SPOOL SILK, 1c. spool. AT KINZEY'S.

100 YARD MACHINE SILK, 8c.
BEST ITALIAN SKEIN SILK, 1c. AT KINZEY'S.

ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, 8c., 10c., 15c.
ENGLISH PEARL-BUTTONS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. dozen. AT KINZEY'S.

BEST LINEN TAPES, 1c., 2c., 3c. piece.
ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 20c. dozen. AT KINZEY'S.

ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.
BEST CORSET LACES, 10c. dozen. AT KINZEY'S.

SILK TWIST HAIR-NETS, 5c., 10c.
BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 5c. paper. AT KINZEY'S.

CLOSING OUT A LOT OF DRESS-GOODS, AS WE ARE GOING OUT OF THAT BUSINESS, AT 12½c., 15c., 20c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

JACONET, SWISS, NANSOOK, BOOK AND FANCY MUSLINS, 12½c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

LINEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS, FROM 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

PIQUES AND MARSEILLES, 12½c. up.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 25 up. AT KINZEY'S.

20,000 YARDS NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACES, 20c. to 60c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

600 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS from $2c. to $6 50, very low.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 4TH AND AMITY STS.

DRY GOODS.

AT RICHARD MEARES',

Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

OUR ONLY STORE.

We would respectfully announce to our friends and customers

That our opening of

Spring and Summer Goods will take place

TUESDAY, APRIL 2,

When we shall exhibit in all our departments the latest Novelties of this season's production.

In our

SILK and DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT,

We will open a large assortment of the most seasonable and desirable goods, in

Black, Colored and Fancy Silks,
Grenadines, Poplins, Dolly Vardens, and Percales,
Mohairs, Alpacas, Mourning Goods and Prints,
in choicest styles.

We will open a superb line of Black Silks of best Lyons manufacture, Bonnets, Ponsons, Teppisser and other favorite makes.

With a splendid assortment of Gros Grain and Taffeta silks, in every quality.

500 pieces Striped Silk, $1 yard, all colors.

50 pieces Lyons 24-inch Black Gros Grain Silk, very heavy, $1 75, well worth $2 25.

50 pieces 24-inch Lyons Black Gros Grain Silk, $2 per yard; splendid quality, great bargain.

Colored Silks, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25.

Great variety Mohairs, Poplins, Alpacas, Grenadines, and medium Dress Goods. In choicest styles and patterns.

We will also open a splendid assortment of Llama, Pusher and Real Thread Lace, Points, Sacques, and Parasol Covers. Much under last year's prices. Real Thread Lace Points, $70, $90 and $125. Fine Llama Points, $10, $12, $13, $14 and $18.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Grand display of Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, imported and of our own manufacture.

All the new shapes in frames straw Bonnets, Round Hats, Chips, &c.

With a superb assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, CREPES, &c.

In Ribbons we will open all the new and delicate shades in Gros Grain and Boiled, all widths.

NECK TIES, BOWS AND SASHES.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

All the latest styles of PASSEMENTERIE GIMPS, FRINGES, LOOPS and BUTTONS, in richest patterns, at VERY LOW PRICES.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES, GUIPURE, BLACK THREAD AND VALENCIENNES, In all the different widths.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS.

500 dozen very fine KID GLOVES, 85c.

1,000 dozen two-button KID GLOVES $1, in all the Spring shades; our own importation.

Three-button KID GLOVES, $1 35 pair.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Curtains, Table-cloths and Piano-covers.

CORSETS, HOOP-SKIRTS AND BUSTLES, In the newest shapes.

CHEMISES, NIGHT-GOWNS AND DRAWERS, At unusually low prices.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Embroidered Linen, Marseilles and Cambric Wrappers, Lawn, Linen and Cambric Walking Suits, Children's Marseilles and Linen Suits, handsomely embroidered; Infants' Lace Caps, Merino Cloaks, at the lowest prices yet offered.

Child's Linen Blouses, handsomely braided, $1 50 and $1 75; Child's Embroidered Pique Suits, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75; Fine Embroidered Linen Suits, $2, $2 25, $2 50.

Largest stock of Toilet Articles, Soaps, Perfumeries, Morocco and Canvas Traveling-bags, Willow Baskets, at lowest rates.

Richard Meares,

Corner of Sixth-av. and Nineteenth-st.,

OUR ONLY STORE.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. Ridley & Son's,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
NEW-YORK.

STRAW GOODS, HATS AND BONNETS READY TO-DAY.

1872. 1872.

NEW SPRING SHAPES.

THISBA, VIENNA, SHADRIFT, MOSELLE, BELLE, FOREST CITY,

IN

DUNSTABLE, MILAN, SPLIT STRAWS, FLORENCE, LEGHORNS, FRENCH CHIP and other plain and fancy braids.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

Every novelty for ladies and misses made from TURQUOISE, CREPON DE PARIS, CHIPS, &c.

NO FANCY PRICES!!

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON'S, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. Ridley & Son's.

GRAND DISPLAY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CHEAP GOODS all over the house.

RIBBONS, GROS GRAIN, all the desirable TINTS, every width.

SASH RIBBONS, SILK, 65c., 75c., 85c. and 95c. per yard.

SILKS, SATINS, REPS, TURQUOISE, Epingle Crepon de Paris Lining Silks, full lines of Bonnet Materials, Cheap Flowers—500 cartons per steamer—new.

YANKEE NOTIONS, from a PIN to a DIAMOND.

TEN THOUSAND SILK PARASOLS, Everything new, from 50 cents to $500.

EXAMINE CORSETS, 65c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1. OF WHALEBONE.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, EVERYTHING NEW.

One thousand pieces of SILK FRINGES, expressly manufactured for our trade.

WHITE GOODS,

REAL AND IMITATION LACES,

BARGAINS IN GUIPURES, Point Applique, Valencies, &c.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, REAL BARGAINS.

LINES OF LACE COLLARS 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c., $1 up.

CHEAP HOSIERY.

THREAD and SILK GLOVES,

KID GLOVES,

Damaged, 10c., 15c., 25c. a pair.

Clearing out JOSEPH, 50c. pair, two Buttons, 75c.

Two-button GLOVE, 75c., 85c., $1, and $1 25, warranted.

Ladies', Misses, and Children's UNDER-WEAR.

CHEAP, EXAMINE.

DEPOT FOR MME. DEMOREST'S PATTERNS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON'S,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

Will find it their interest to examine our STOCK OF RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY.

BEST LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.

Edward Ridley & Son's,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

REAL LACES, &C.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,

No. 772 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.,

Has always on hand and constantly replenished with the latest novelties from the European markets. The cheapest.

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK in the City of Fine laces of every description.

Llama lace sacques and shawls at less than gold cost.

5,000 pieces Hamburg edging and insertion in cambric, Swiss and Nainsook.

FIFTEEN CENTS.—44-INCH BAGGING, Bagging, Buckrams, Burlaps, 10½c. Great bargains. Cassimeres, wool and union. A. LESTER, No. 105 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS,

NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1861.

No connection with any other establishment.

PRICES FOR CLEANING:

Ingrain and Three-ply, 3c. per yard.
Brussels, 6c. per yard.
Wilton, Velvet and Aubusson, 7c. per yard.
Moquette, Axminster and Turkey, 8c. per yard.

Carpets cleaned by this process are entirely free from dust and moth; also, taken on storage at reasonable rates. Carpets taken up and relaid by experienced workmen. Carpets packed and preserved from moth, &c. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. No charge for cartage within City limits.

WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, April 2...ANGLIA...Wednesday, April 3.
Saturday, April 27...IOWA...Saturday, April 6.
Saturday, May 4...TRINACRIA...Saturday, April 13.
Saturday, May 11...BRITANNIA...Saturday, April 20.
And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
ALGERIA...Wednesday, April 3, '72
JAVA...Wednesday, April 10, '72
CHINA...Wednesday, April 17, '72
RUSSIA...Wednesday, April 24, '72
CUBA...Wednesday, May 1, '72
CALABRIA...Saturday, April 13, '72
ABYSSINIA...Saturday, April 27, '72
BATAVIA...Saturday, May 4, '72
ALGERIA...Saturday, May 11, '72
PARTHIA...Saturday, May 18, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage...$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC...April 2, 12 M.
BALTIC...April 6, 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC...April 13, 9 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Steam-ship ATLANTIC being unavoidably detained, passengers will embark from the White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, on Tuesday next, April 2, at noon. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, April 6, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, April 10, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD
MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
(Only direct line to Russia and the Skandinavian countries.)
New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen.
The new and elegant steam-ships of the line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:
HUMBOLDT, April 2.
Rates of passage, payable in gold:
First cabin...$100 | First steerage...$40
Second cabin...72 | Second steerage...30
For through freight to the principal ports of the Baltic and passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE...DANRE...Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT...LEMARIE...Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON...ROUSSAN...Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, May 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin...$125 | Second cabin...$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN...Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...April 10, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN...April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH...April 24, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...May 1, at
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, April 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, April 11, 3 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, April 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Thursday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, April 20, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin...$75 | Steerage...$30
To London...80 | To London...35
To Paris...90 | To Paris...38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH...May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WEIR...June 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. B. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) April 4.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, April 11.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) April 18.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. B. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, April 4, at — o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken...Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 127 West-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
April 15—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of April 12.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco May 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:30 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st. west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass train.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:30 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED
10 Per Cent. Bonds,
for sale by
George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.
The undersigned Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the contemplated bank to be located in the City of New-York to be called The United States National Bank, hereby give notice that the books of subscription will be opened at the Banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., in said City, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, at 12 M.
Dated New-York, March 15, 1872.
HENRY B. DAVIES,
DAVID DOWS,
CHARLES B. HALL,
EDWARD B. JUDSON,
AMASA STONE, Jr.,
Commissioners, &c.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
There will be a meeting of the Land Grant Bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, purporting to be secured under deed of trust, dated Oct. 1, 1868, at No. 26 William-st., Room No. 8, City of New-York, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., to adopt such measures in relation to their bonds as in their judgment will best promote their interest.
W. S. GILMAN, H. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

ELECTION.
OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY.
An election for eight trustees of the fourth class for the Republic Fire Insurance Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 153 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next.
Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.
B. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at No. 34 Bowery. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed March 20, and be reopened April 2.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.
Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d prox.
By order of the Board.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

ARE NOW OFFERING, THROUGH THE UNDERSIGNED, THE

REMAINING $5,000,000

OF THEIR

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 20 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, connecting there with the Chicago and Canada Southern, now being built to Chicago, and will thereby form the
SHORTEST TRUNK LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND CHICAGO; or, in other words, will be the SHORTEST LINK in the GREAT LINE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, connecting the GREAT SYSTEM OF RAILWAYS which diverges from Buffalo, Toledo and Chicago.
A branch also runs from St. Thomas to St. Clair where it forms connections with the various roads leading into the lumber and mineral regions of Michigan.
THE MAIN line from Buffalo to the Detroit River is 230 miles long. The branch from St. Thomas to St. Clair is 61 miles, and runs through the great Canada oil region.
OF THE entire line (290 miles) two hundred and twenty miles are graded, bridged and ready for the superstructure. The remaining 70 miles are under contract to be ready for the superstructure early in the Summer.
OF THE 800,000 ties required, 600,000 are on hand and the remainder are coming in daily.
SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS of rails are delivered and paid for, and the balance contracted to be delivered early in the Summer, those for the main line being STEEL, all sixty pounds to the yard.
ALL the materials for the stations and a part of the equipment are purchased.
TRACK-LAYING will be begun as soon as the frost is out of the ground.
The entire line will be ready for business on or before Dec. 31, 1872.
THE ROAD is being built by the most experienced railroad men in this country, who are confident of a profitable business for it from the day of its opening.
THE ROAD will be
23 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,
either BUILT or in contemplation, between Buffalo and Chicago.
THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile, and Ninety-six per cent. of the Road IS STRAIGHT.
The Canada Southern (including its branch of 61 miles to St Clair) and the Chicago and Canada Southern, with their light grades, direct alignment, being the shortest route between Buffalo and Chicago, will admit of the most SPEEDY, ECONOMICAL and SAFE transit attainable for both passengers and freight.
The road thus far has been built by cash subscriptions, and the proceeds of the bonds now offered will complete and fully equip it. The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London, or Frankfort.
We have no hesitation in recommending the bonds AS A PERFECTLY SAFE as well as a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Grand Rapids & Indiana RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Circulars, with full information, supplied. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 60 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:
CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1876 AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK. PRICE OF BONDS 92 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $12,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

ILLINOIS

Registered Coupon Bonds,
7 or 8 or 10 per Cent.,
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY THE STATE TREASURER, JANUARY AND JULY.
These bonds will bear the most critical examination as one of the safest and soundest investment securities in market. They comprise the only debt in the State of Illinois, provided for by State taxation.
A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,
AND
Oswego City 7s,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company for the choice of directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 103 State-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer-books will be closed from Friday, March 22, to Friday, April 5.
By order of the directors.
WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the Company, at HUNTER'S POINT, Long Island, on TUESDAY, April 9, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th inst. MORRIS H. SMITH, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Long Island, March 14, 1872.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, secured by deed of trust dated Feb. 14, 1867, will be held at the office of J. Augustus Johnson, No. 22 Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 2d of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.
THEODORE GILMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX teen Directors of this Company, constituting the third class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April, prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. HAXTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the road is in successful operation, and earning more than the interest on all its Bonds. The business of the road is rapidly increasing. Over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.
These new roads, it is expected, will add at least 50 per cent. to the net receipts of this Company.
We have also other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES for sale.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-2 to 1-3 more than Governments.
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
97½ AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.
All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioners of Midland-av., at the office of the undersigned, No. 53 Nassau-st., New-York, until TUESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of $50,000 of the bonds of the town of Yonkers, viz.: fifty bonds of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 15, 1871, payable in from twenty-six to thirty years, bearing interest at seven per cent. from date; one-half yearly coupons excepting first coupon, which is payable 1st of January, 1873.
EDWARD DE WITT,
For said Commissioners.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.
The interest due Jan. 1, 1872, on the public debt of Virginia, old and new bonds and stock, consolidated bonds and stock, as now being paid under act March 19, 1872, collected for holders with promptness.
JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 6 Broad-st.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, March 26, 1872.
NOTICE.
A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars on each share of full stock, and One and 50-100 Dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, the 1st day of April.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 308 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1872.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. (3½,) payable on April 1 prox., free of all tax.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st prox. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDING, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1872.
FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road since the last dividend, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th of April next.
Transfer-books will close at 3 P. M. of the 5th, and be reopened on the morning of the 9th of April.
By order of the Board,
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of April next, to the shareholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the books of the Company, on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th day of April next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1872.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL on second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.
JAMES F. SECOR, President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable in cash on 20th April proximo. Transfer-books will be closed from evening of Saturday, 30th March, until morning of Monday, 22d April.
By order of the Board.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will pay a quarterly dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., on and after April 10, at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway. Also, at the same time a like amount on stocks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, registered in the City of New-York.
Transfer-books will remain closed until the 11th April, 1872. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., March 29, 1872.
NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO and Alton Railroad income bonds and St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 50 Liberty-st., New-York.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, March 27, 1872.
THE COUPONS OF THE LAND GRANT BONDS of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, 1872, will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co. in New-York.
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29, 1872.
THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, proximo, on bonds of Western Railroad Company of Alabama, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1872.
COUPONS OF THE DUBUQUE SOUTH-Western Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1872, will be paid, (less Government tax,) on and after that date, at our office, No. 50 Liberty-st.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NO. 32 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 18, 1872.
THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, proximo, on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, will be paid at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 1, the interest coupons of the First Mortgage Unguaranteed Bonds of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company will be paid in gold on presentation at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE April 1, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway first mortgage bonds, will be paid, at the banking office of TURNER BROTHERS, on and after that date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS, DUE APRIL 1, ON the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railway bonds, will be paid, in gold, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after that date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$165.—BILLIARD-TABLES EQUAL to best made, at forty per cent. less cost; slate beds, best cushions, including balls, cues, &c., sizes to suit. AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE COMPANY, No. 560 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.
A gentleman being obliged to go to Europe on account of ill-health offers for sale a span of bay carriage horses, 16½ hands high, guaranteed sound and gentle and very stylish. Also, a Landau, in complete order, made by Adams; also, a Brett, made by Wood Bros., now last Summer, together with a set of double harness and a single coupé harness, both gold-mounted and nearly new; also, imported English liveries complete, top-boots, buckskin breeches, &c. This is a good opportunity for a gentleman to secure a complete turn-out. No livery-keepers need apply. Call at No. 121 West 17th-st., private stable, between 8 and 11 A. M.

CORBETT & CO., CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Nos. 132, 134, and 136 West 31st-st.
Offer a variety of second-hand carriages, including CLARENCES, PHAETONS, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, SKELETONS, all of which will be guaranteed as represented.

GEORGE WILKES AND HONEST ALLEN.—The two fastest trotting stallions in the world, will stand for a limited number of mares, at the stock farm of WM. M. KIMMEY, Central-av., three-quarters of a mile above McComb's Dam Bridge, and opposite Arcadian Hotel. GEORGE WILKES, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, will serve for $150 for the season; HONEST ALLEN, best son of the celebrated Ethan Allen, will serve for $100 for the season; season commencing April 1, 1872, and ending August 1, 1872. For services of the above horses payable in advance. Good stabling and pasturage for mares. All accidents at owner's risk.
WM. M. BOIST, No. 19 West 27th-st.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE MAGNER, the horse educator, and his wonderful ponies, EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY at 2½. The most vicious horses tamed every evening. For a short time only.

GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE.
We will close out, at retail, every description of saddles, harness, bridles, or other saddlery goods, damaged by the recent fire in our premises.
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND open buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 145 Eldridge-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE EQUIPMENTS.—At manufacturers' prices. JACOBOWSKY, HILBORN & CO., No. 111 Chambers-st.

STABLE TO LET ON 13TH-ST., NEAR University-place. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A second floor in a private residence is offered to a party requiring superior accommodations. Apply at Everett Library, No. 286 5th-av.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 262 5TH-AV., LOOKING on Madison-square, 5th-av., and Broadway; most beautiful residence in the City; arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, pleasant rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house first-class; reference given.

BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF SIX ROOMS IN elegant brown-stone house to let or lease, No. 736 7th-av., with owner, $60; Broadway cars pass the door.

NO. 47 WEST 11TH-ST.—FOR RENT, with board, two communicating rooms, second floor; one pleasant large room, third floor; table boarders desired; house and location first-class.

TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished, to let, with or without board; terms reasonable to persons with good reference. Apply at No. 163 East 36th-st.

$4 WEEKLY.—LARGE FURNISHED front room; private family; beautiful view of river; all modern improvements. No. 9 Mitchell-place, East 49th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 26TH-ST.—IN A SMALL family that is permanently located, a fine second floor; bath and good board; parties having furniture preferred.

ROOMS AND SUITES OF ROOMS ON first, second and third floors; location and table first-class. Call at No. 44 West 22d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only, at No. 96 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, FROM May 1, a second floor, furnished, five rooms en suite, with private table, or without meals.

NO. 101 WEST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let en suite or single, with or without board; no moving in May.

NO. 107 WEST 23D-ST., COR. 6TH-AV.—Very pleasant furnished rooms, separately or together, at reasonable rent, for gentlemen.

NO. 50 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO LET, A suite of rooms on second floor front, with private bath; vacant April 8; reference exchanged.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF third story, with owner, No. 140 West 25th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LITERARY gentleman and wife, in a private family, between 10th and 34th sts.; two rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, &c.; references given and required. Address JOURNALIST, Box No. 110 Times Office, giving all particulars.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., opens June 1. Special inducements to families engaging rooms from June 1.
ADDRESS F. H. ORVIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-BOARD, from May 1, on line of New-Haven Railroad, 2½ hours' distance; location high and healthy; house airy and attractive; fine water view; bathing, boating, &c., stabling; references exchanged. Address C. D., Box No. 1,392 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN
THE SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES,
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
SAM'L HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All money deposited on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.
Interest begins on the first of each month. Deposits made NOW will draw interest from April 1.
Bank open TWELVE HOURS EVERY DAY—8 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.;
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from the 1st of April.
FERD. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 166 Chatham-square and No. 62 New Bowery, New-York.
DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will date interest from that day.
Interest will be computed monthly on sums of One Dollar and upward.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 16.
Deposits on or before April 10, will draw interest from April 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $[illegible]; surplus, $[illegible].

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York. Opposite Cooper Institute. Chartered 1852.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS.—THE Cameron Mixed Gloss Paint Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, being now the sole owners, by recent purchase of the right to manufacture and sell in all the States of the United States the "Cameron Mixed Gloss Paint," are desirous of establishing at several points throughout the states, Manufactories and Sale Depots, for their Paints, and are prepared to receive propositions for right to manufacture and sell in the several districts of the United States, as established by them, and the use of Trade-Mark "Cameron Mixed Gloss Paint," the Home Company retaining an interest therein.
RICHD. A. POMEROY,
Secretary.

A BUSINESS CHANCE.—FOR SALE FOR cash, stock, fixtures, lease and good-will of an old established grocery-store, convenient to the new market. Inquire of D. G. BOYLE, No. 307 6th-av., corner 51st-st.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—HAVING large expectations South, I will dispose of a lucrative business specially long established. For information and information apply in person at No. [illegible] Broadway, top floor.

FOR SALE—GROCERY BUSINESS STOCK and fixtures; rent cheap; must be sold; sickness the cause of selling out. Inquire at No. [illegible] West 34th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SPRING SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THE GRAND COMBINATION.
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF...Directors
D. DE VIVO...Business Manager
FREE LIST (except the Press,) ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
Messrs. CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF have the honor and pleasure to announce, to the public of New-York a season of TWELVE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS and FOUR GRAND MATINEES of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, APRIL 1,
IL TROVATORE,
with the following unprecedented Star Cast:
MME. PAREPA-ROSA...as...LEONORA
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS...as...AZUCENA
MR. THEODORE WACHTEL...as...MANRICO
MR. CHARLES SANTLEY as COUNT DI LUNA
Mr. Hall as Ferrando; Miss Schofield, Mr. Chiese.
MR. CARL ROSA...Musical Director and Conductor
WEDNESDAY, RIGOLETTO; FRIDAY, DON GIOVANNI; SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE, IL TROVATORE.
Prices: Boxes, $25 and $20; Reserved Seats in Parquet and Balcony, $3; General Admission, $2. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, $1; Admission, Family Circle, 50c.
N. B.—Seats for MATINEES and ANY night can be secured at the Academy of Music ONLY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NILSSON.
NILSSON MATINEE, MONDAY, APRIL 8.
Mr. BOOTH has the honor to announce that he has concluded an arrangement with the Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch for
ONE GRAND NILSSON HAMLET MATINEE, on MONDAY, April 8, at 1½ P. M. (doors open 12½.)
HAMLET.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in her original creation of...OPHELIA
Seats now at the
STRAKOSCH OPERA TICKET OFFICE,
AT THE EVERETT HOUSE,
corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av.
Steinway's pianos used by the Strakosch Company.
SATURDAY, April 6—NILSSON MATINEE—WALLACK'S.
THURSDAY, April 11, and FRIDAY, April 12—BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
NILSSON'S FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN.
Messrs. M. and M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce the farewell appearance in Brooklyn of MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON AND THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 11 and 12, at 8 P. M.
Sale of season tickets will commence to-morrow, Monday, April 1, at the Brooklyn Academy only.
NILSSON MATINEE AT WALLACK'S APRIL 6.
NILSSON MATINEE AT BOOTH'S APRIL 8.

WALLACK'S.
NILSSON MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK has the honor to announce that he has concluded arrangements with the Messrs. M. and M. STRAKOSCH for
ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, AT 1½—MARTHA.
NILSSON MATINEE—BOOTH'S, Monday, April 8.
NILSSON in Brooklyn April 11 and 12, at 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his FIRST APPEARANCE after his severe indisposition on
MONDAY, APRIL 1.
CONTINUED AND SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE VETERAN,
now in the EIGHTH WEEK of its run.
EXCITING EFFECT
of
THE LAST GREAT TABLEAU.
THE CRASH OF THE FALLING PALACE.
THE CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.
A CHEF-D'ŒUVRE OF STARTLING INCIDENT AND SKILLFUL BLENDING OF COLOR AND COSTUME.
"We recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will bear seeing twice or thrice."—Extract from the New-York *Herald*.
Box book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, and Miss Plessy Mordaunt.

WALLACK'S.
MR. CHARLES FISHER
as
THE EMIR MOHAMMED,
EVERY EVENING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF CIRCUS SEASON.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK.
EXTRA MATINEE ON EASTER MONDAY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
BRILLIANT FEATURES FOR EASTER WEEK.
FIRST WEEK of the NOVEL SPECTACLE of JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY COOKE,
THE MARVELOUS EQUESTRIAN AND JUGGLER, in his SURPRISING FEATS OF SKILL.
MR. CHARLES W. FISH,
THE DARING BAREBACK RIDER,
IN HIS DARING HURDLE ACT.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
the most accomplished bareback Equestrienne in the universe, in her ASTOUNDING EQUITATION.
MR. WM. DUTTON, THE UNEQUALED SOMERSAULT EQUESTRIAN.
THE WONDERFUL LEE BROTHERS,
AND ALL THE GREAT CIRCUS ARTISTS OF THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD, IN A SUPERB ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
First time in America of
POLL AND PARTNER JOE.
MARY MAYBUD...MRS. JOHN WOOD
With the celebrated song of
"HIS HEART WAS TRUE TO POLL."
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
(Eighteen in number,) will appear in an ETHIOPIAN SCENE.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
and BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS.
Previous to Burlesque,
A FAVORITE FARCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
as
LEON DELMAR,
ON MONDAY AND EVERY ENSUING EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER...Manager
The sparkling burlesque and comedy artist,
Miss LELIA ELLIS,
The dashing young comedy star.
SAPPHO.
ERNANI, Reconstructed.
THE GREAT HERNANDEZ TROUPE.
The ZIG ZAGS as the MERRY FIREMEN.
THE NEW MEPHISTO TORCH-DANCE.
ALL THE POPULAR FAVORITES.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,
No. 24 Clinton-place,
by the
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND,
F. J. EBEN, LEADER.
AT THE ARMORY,
Corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
MONDAY, April 1, at 8 o'clock.
The Fair for the benefit of the BUILDING FUND commences April 2.
Tickets for the Concert, including season tickets to the Fair, can be had at Blume's music-store, No. 27 Union-square.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
as
COL. DELMAR.
EVERY EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.

THIS EVENING AT 8. The charming artist, Miss LAURA KEENE, in the great drama HUNTED DOWN. New costumes, scenery and superior cast. SATURDAY matinee at 2.	TODAY AT 2. The burlesque extravaganza, LURLINE; Or, THE KNIGHT AND THE NAIADS, and the two-act comedy, HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

LAUGHING-GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give the fourteenth LECTURE and EXHIBITION at Cooper Institute,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 2.
Dr. Colton has the pleasure to announce that, previous to the exhibition, the talented
BOONE SISTERS,
Grace and Myrtle, will occupy the first thirty minutes with
SONG AND RECITATION.
Tickets, 10c.; reserved seats, 25c. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY.
Samuel Colman's and Geo. H. Hall's entire collections of works of art to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 3d, 4th and 5th April.
This is a rare opportunity to secure a fine example of these FAVORITE ARTISTS, as they are going abroad, and have determined to sell without reserve.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 103 East Houston-st.

OPERA LIBRETTOS—ONLY 15 CENTS. Get the best. HALL'S Music-store, 751 Broadway.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LAST LECTURE AT ASSOciation Hall for MONDAY will be on "Leo X." at 8. The Necessity of the Reformation.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD,
FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, March 26, 2 A. M.	Wednesday, March 27, 5 A. M.
Thursday, March 28, 4 A. M.	Friday, March 29, 5 A. M.
Saturday, March 30, 11 A. M.	Monday, April 1, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, April 2, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, April 3, 12 M.
Thursday, April 4, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 5, [illegible] A. M.
Saturday, April 6, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 8, [illegible] A. M.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.—Steamers ADELPHI and ALEXIS leave New-York, foot Harrison-st. Sally, at 9 and 3½, for Carmansville, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets and packages of twenty-five tickets at reduced rates. Nyack and Tarrytown Ferry runs to connect with Hudson River Railroad trains.

HUDSON RIVER NEARLY OPENED—New-York, Albany and Troy line is now ready to receive freight to all points on New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads, together with local freight for Albany and Troy, at their new pier, No. 44 North River. Freights reduced to very low rates.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole lessee and manager...MR. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Box-office open daily from 8 till six. Curtain rises at 8 P. M.)
MONDAY, APRIL 1.
LAST NIGHT of the OLD COMEDY SERIES, and last time this season of VANBRUGH and CIBBER'S comedy of
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 2,
And EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK will be acted an original and powerful drama of CONTEMPORANEOUS IMPORTANCE, in five acts, adapted by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, (from the French of BELOT,) and entitled:
ARTICLE 47.
Count de Rives, a noble of the Ancient Régime, Mr. George H. Griffiths
The President of the Court of Assizes, at Rouen, in the year...Mr. D. H. Harkins
Lauriston, the Avocat Général...Mr. George De Vere
Dr. Paul Combes, Friend rather than Physician, Mr. W. Davidge
Henri Dutille, Counselor of Rouen—a Lawyer with a heart...Mr. Louis James
George Duhamel, of whom Society demanded Expiation...Mr. Henry Crisp
Victor Mauillier, Man of Leisure and Pleasure, who doesn't feel bound to respect anyone's feelings in the Game of Love...Mr. George Parkes
Potain, with an absorbing but hopeless passion and subsequent dyspepsia...Mr. James Lewis
Old Simon, the faithful friend of father and son, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne
M. Chevalier, important witness for the prosecution, but not needed...Mr. Owen Fawcett
The Foreman of the Jury...Mr. J. Burnett
Grosjean, the Crier, with a voice...Mr. G. Godfrey
The Chevalier von Krommelwein, of the New German Empire...Mr. F. Chapman
Joseph, domestic in the service of the Baroness de Mirac...Mr. Gerald
The Commissary of Police...Mr. Edmund Pierce
Guests, Visitors, Auditory, &c.
The Baroness de Mirac, one of the beauties of the New Régime...Miss Fanny Davenport
Mlle. Cora, the Creole...Miss Clara Morris
"It is your misfortune and mine!" said she, "that you never understood me."
Mme. Duhamel, the mother of the prisoner, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Marcelle, who only wanted her own way to be always well...Miss Linda Dietz
Miss Dowson, her Governess...Miss Griffiths
The Countess von Krommelwein, a Foreigner of Distinction...Miss Roberta Norwood
Linette, Marcelle's maid...Miss Ida Vernon
Marie, of the Doctor's household, Miss Louise Volmer
SYNOPSIS:
Act I.—Scene—The Court at Rouen, (By Marston.) A Trial à la Mode.
Act II.—Scene—The Physician's study, (Duflocq.) Society is satisfied but the Law is not.
Act III.—Scene—Saloon of the Baroness de Mirac, (By Roberts.) The Price of Silence.
Act IV.—Scene—At the Baroness de Mirac's, (Roberts.) The Passion of the Past and the Love of the Present, face to face.
Act V.—Scene—The summer-house of a Noble of the Ancien Régime, (By Roberts.) The pursuit of a Dangerous Letter.
After the first act eight years are supposed to elapse before the beginning of the second.
_ In act first the action transpires at Rouen. In all the succeeding acts it passes at Paris.
The audience are requested to be in their seats by 8 o'clock, as the curtain rises upon the Significant Trial scene then in progress.
THE NEW PLAY
is presented after very elaborate preparation, with new scenery by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS and Mr. RICHARD MARSTON; original music by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL; new mechanism by Mr. THOMAS KELLY, W. HEADLEY and assistants; properties and accessories by HENRY ROUGH.
NEW FURNITURE A LA MODE.
COSTLY FASHIONABLE TOILETTES.
THE FIRST MATINEE
OF
ARTICLE 47
SATURDAY next at 1½.
_ The box sheet is open for the entire first week.

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MRS. CLARA JENNINGS
as
AMINEH,
EVERY EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY
REMODELED.
ALL NEW—ALL NEW—ALL NEW.

A	FOX in a new mold.	A	The Kiralfies dance in the air.	A
L		L		L
L	The Martens in new songs.	L	Debut of the Martens children	L
N		N		N
E	The Wilsons in novel and terrific feats.	E	the great Marble Tableau.	E
W		W		W

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MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.
The GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, with which the piece closes, will be given every night at 11 O'CLOCK!
LALLA ROOKH!!
A TALE OF TRUE LOVE CHARMINGLY TOLD EVERY NIGHT TO
MULTITUDES OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE!!!
The *New-York Times* says of it:
"More free and easy dancing and lavish exposure of female charms than any drama we have hitherto beheld. Even the 'Black Crook' is surpassed by it. The scenes are literally splendid. No opportunity is lost to dazzle the eye and intoxicate the imagination. The transformation scene at the close, no description, even in the *Arabian Nights*, could surpass for sparkling and elaborate splendor."
IT IS AS DELIGHTFUL AS THE FIRST DAWN OF LOVE!
SEATS CAN ALWAYS BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

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Proprietor and Manager...Mr. Edwin Booth
Second week of the engagement of the Charming and talented artist
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
Who will appear for this week only
In her great impersonation of
JULIA,
IN THE HUNCHBACK.
HUNCHBACK MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8,
Miss LECLERCQ...as...MME. FONTAUGES
In Mr. Tom Taylor's very interesting drama of
PLOT AND PASSION.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. BOOTH.

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Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
as
OFF-AN-AGAN,
EVERY EVENING.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,
28th-st. and Broadway.
MAC EVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON
OR IRELAND IN AMERICA.
Every Evening the amusing episode,
BARNEY THE GUIDE,
and the laughable farce,
BARNEY AND THE GHOST.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 P. M.

P. T. BARNUM'S COLOSSAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN TO-MORROW NIGHT, MONDAY, April 1, at THE EMPIRE RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st., for TWO WEEKS ONLY.
In addition to thousands of entirely new and novel features will also appear the LIVING WILD FIJI CANNIBALS, GROUP OF MONSTER SEA LIONS, EQUESTRI-CAPRICORNUS "ALEXIS," ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE ON THIS CONTINENT. Fifty talented artists in CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS, including the GREAT JAMES MELLVILLE and FAMILY.
Admission to the entire show only 50 cents; children half price.
A few reserved seats 25 cents extra. Two exhibitions daily.
Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M.
Performances at 2 and 8.

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Miss EFFIE GERMON
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BLANCHE.
EVERY EVENING.

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GENUINE HIT. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
JULIUS SNEEZER. | JULIUS SNEEZER.
JULIUS SNEEZER. | JULIUS SNEEZER.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG
and Mrs. Moulton, sing the beautiful Hungarian song, "Oh! My Maid is Fairer Still," by Alfred H. Pease, 50 cents, and "Majorie's Almanac," 40 cents. Just published: "Sailor's Return," Santley, 50 cents; "Veteran Polka," Baker, 30 cents. Copies mailed.
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No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union-square.

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EVERY EVENING.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

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AT NO. 42 CHATHAM-ST.—MONEY loaned on watches, jewelry and diamonds.
WM. GARMON.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, April 2, at 8 o'clock. Rev. JOHN LORD, D. D., will read a paper on Abelard Webster. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, monuments, head-stones; best and cheapest. S. KLASER & CO., No. 232 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; designs on application.

EASTER SUNDAY.

A Severe Storm and Unpropitious Weather.

Large Attendance at the Churches—Appropriate Religious Services Among All Denominations—Observance of the Festival in Brooklyn and Elsewhere.

"Isn't it a wet day?" was the universal ejaculation yesterday, as though it was not patent to everybody that the rain was falling hard and fast. Yesterday was, however, a very wet day. Indeed it could not well be wetter, for the storm was both persistent and violent. Fortunately for thousands of people it was the Sabbath, and as the necessities of life did not call them abroad, they were enabled to remain quietly at home and enjoy the comforts of the family fireside. But in a great City like this there are many who have no home, no family ties or friends, and to such yesterday must have proved a most wretched and cheerless day. Few of those who have not investigated the different modes of life in New-York have any conception of the immense number of young men, and, for the matter of that, young women also, who positively have no home, in the sense that that word is accepted. They have a place to sleep in, it is true, but that is all. Many young men employed in stores have unkempt bedrooms on the premises, while some are even content with a large sofa in the office, or a "shake-down" under the counter. This class of people obtain their meals at a neighboring restaurant, where food is sold by the plate and closely measured out at fixed prices. Thus these young men have no home. Nearly all of them have come from the country, lured from the parental hearth and broad fields of the farm by the attractions of the City. Though successful in obtaining employment, at salaries that barely suffice to keep body and soul together, they are either ashamed to go back, or else cling to the City in hopes of bettering their condition. Despite the fact that they are living in a large city, this class of young men are far from being happy, for the attractions and amusements of the metropolis soon become stale, or are entirely out of their grasp, so they drag out a miserable life, positively wretched because they cannot enjoy those comforts that are only to be found in a home. Young women of this class are also numerous. Coming to the City to secure promised employment that only too often proves to be a snare, they fall unresistingly into the ranks of female clerks or shop-girls. Ill-paid and overworked, exposed to every species of temptation, they secure a humble lodging, and herd together in little bands, despair of future success meanwhile rendering their life a most painful one. To those whose instincts lead them to learn the inner life of this unfortunate class of women, it appears remarkable that so many of them continue in the paths of virtue, for they have scarcely any encouragement from those whose duty as employers it should be to aid and strengthen them.

But these are not the only persons who are really homeless, in this City. There are many who, though born and brought up in the Metropolis, actually leave their parents and embrace a life containing some of the habits of the modern Bohemian. Love of excitement, a desire to throw off the restraints of parents, and a mistaken idea of independence, lead thousands of young people, of both sexes, to go forth and shift for themselves. Obtaining employment that affords sufficient means to live upon, these persons prefer to enter boarding-houses, and enjoying a degree of liberty in action that could not be secured under the parental roof. Too often they discover that they have dropped the substance for the shadow, but are restrained by false pride from acknowledging their error, and frequently fall into dissipation or succumb to temptation. Ruin follows, and they are added to the ranks of social outcasts so numerous in all large cities. To all of these a wet Sunday is by no means a pleasant day, and they pass the time wretchedly and ill at ease.

The storm of yesterday was decidedly a severe one. Rain had fallen at intervals on Saturday, but in the evening the weather signs gave some promise that the Easter Sabbath would be fine and pleasant. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, however, the wind changed and a light rain began to fall. A storm of wind then rose, and grew in strength until it became a perfect hurricane. Immense sheets of water appeared to fall about daylight, as the fierce gusts of wind drove the rain-drops before them, and the gale moaned mournfully over the housetops and through the deserted streets. Window-sashes rattled noisily, and shutters banged recklessly, causing drowsy sleepers to awake suddenly, only to cower in their warm beds, and fall asleep again, as they saw how violent was the storm without. Those few compelled to be abroad at that early hour hurried over the wet and plashing pavements, only too glad to reach their destination. On the sea-coast the storm must have occasioned much distress, and there may have been shipwreck or loss of life. Poor Jack invariably suffers when gales occur, and few landsmen have any proper idea of the perils he faces in the discharge of duty. Great waves arise before the fury of the storm, causing his ship to roll and labor in the raging element, while the rain renders it difficult to clamber the rigging or reef sails. It often happens that a dangerous lee shore is near, and every effort must be made to carry the ship to a safe distance, only to be found in the open sea, where the gale is even more powerful and violent.

As the day wore on there was no diminution in the storm, and though it was the Easter Sabbath few of the City churches were well attended. Those who were courageous or devout enough to brave the tempestuous weather found the sacred edifice gloomy and uninspiring, except that it afford a contrast to the outer scenes. Despite what philosophers may teach, it is difficult for the human heart to sing songs of praise and thankfulness when the elements are struggling and the powers of the air are at work. It needs bright sunshine and clear skies to utter with fervency joyful hymn or psalm, although the cause for thankfulness remains the same. Unconsciously the solemn tones of the organ yesterday seemed to sound still more solemn as the gale shrieked past stained window or over arched roof, and the memories of the day did not possess the impressiveness they would have otherwise have had, had the sun shone brightly and all nature seemed at peace. The festival was, however, well observed, though had the day proved more propitious the ceremonies would have touched more hearts, and appealed stronger to the sensibilities of the worshipers.

Trinity Church—The Decorations and Sermon.

The celebration of Easter Sunday at Trinity Church was most imposing. A vast congregation filled every seat and available space in the building long before the commencement of the morning service. Large numbers were unable to gain admittance and lingered round the doors despite the torrents of rain. The floral decorations were elaborate and tasteful. The font was completely covered with camelias and lilies, beautifully arranged in the form of a mound, upon the summit of which was a cross of camelias festooned with lilies. The chancel and altar were also embellished with flowers.

Rev. Dr. Ogilby preached the sermon of the day, and took the following as his text: "Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."—I Corinthians, xv., 57.

Solemn Services at the Church of St. Alban's.

The church of Rev. Father Morrill has the reputation of being the most advanced of those Episcopalian churches popularly known as Ritualistic, and of attracting the most fashionable congregation of the City. It was beautifully decorated yesterday. Along the walls were pictures relating to the principal events of Christ's passion and crucifixion, which appear-

[illegible] ... the altar ... gold vases filled with ... pyramidically shaped bouquets of white roses. In front were stars and crosses of the same, intermixed with tuberoses and blush-roses. The usual number of candles were arranged in rows among these decorations. On each side the space beneath the altar was filled with tall calla lilies, emblems of innocence, which reached up to the gilt border of the altar cloth. Next to these were white and red camelias, and then came a profusion of white flowers arranged according to their height. Close to the altar railing, which was covered with white cloth, was an enormous candle of wax weighing many pounds, the lower part of which was very finely painted. The pulpit had a superbly embroidered new cloth, and was adorned with a wreath of white roses.

The service commenced at 11 o'clock, with the procession of the clergy, the acolytes and the choristers.

Services at the Church of the Incarnation.

At the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, the commodious and beautiful temple was filled with worshipers, and the services were solemnly impressive. The floral decorations lavished on the altar were arranged with much taste and simplicity, and presented a charming picture. In the centre of the altar a star of flowers, emblematic of the one of Bethlehem, hung from the chandelier. Beneath it, in front of the communion table, was placed a huge basket of flowers with a star of red roses on the top. Crosses of spotless lilies, and of white and tea roses, were hung at the sides and at the rear of the altar, and the many baskets and boquets of flowers of variegated colors made the priests seem to be moving about in a miniature garden. Rev. Dr. Montgomery conducted the services, assisted by Messrs. Estell and Ebbitts.

Church of the Ascension—Confirmation by Bishop Potter.

Notwithstanding the very inclement weather yesterday morning, a large number of people attended the Easter services of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. They began at 9½ A. M., at which the Rector, Rev. J. C. Smith, officiated.

The candidates, twenty-five in number, of both sexes, aged from eighteen to thirty-five years, then came forward, and were confirmed by the Bishop, who, after laying his hands on each one, returned to the altar, and exhorted them to "be faithful unto death."

The Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was also administered by the Bishop to a very large number of persons.

The Methodist Churches.

Among the Methodist churches of the City in which Easter was specially observed, were St. Paul's, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and St. James', corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue. In the former, several tastefully arranged baskets of flowers decorated the altar, and in the latter there were, in addition, large quantities of flowers arranged in symbolic forms—a cross, crown, &c. The music was adapted to the occasion, and the sermons of the Pastors were commemorative of the day celebrated throughout the Christian world.

The New Church.

In the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, Thirty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue, the services were of a special character, in the way of Easter exercises for the Sunday-school children, and consisted of carrols, chants and hymns. A pleasing address to the children was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Chauncey Giles. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers.

Easter Services in the Catholic Churches Yesterday.

The services of the Eastern festival were conducted with the customary solemnity and religious zeal in the different Roman Catholic churches in the City yesterday. After the forty days of Lent prescribed by the Catholic ritual for fasting and prayer, in commemoration of Christ's sufferings preparatory for the great event of the world's redemption, the Church lays aside its penitential garb and, in the spirit of the Resurrection, rejoices in songs of praise at the great victory over sin and death. Passion week, the forerunner of the dawn of Easter, saw the entire number of Catholic churches in this City draped in solemn mourning garments, but yesterday a complete and sudden transformation had taken place, and the houses of God wore their gayest and costliest attire. A profusion of flowers and ornaments—the gifts of the members of the congregation—graced the main and side altars, and everything in the services and the appearance of the churches indicated general rejoicings. Although the weather was most uninviting and disagreeable, each edifice was thronged with a crowd of worshipers, who flocked to every mass. The regulations of the Catholic Church render it incumbent upon each of its children to partake of the sacrament at this season, and the immense multitudes who presented themselves at the communion-table attested how universal was its observance. High Mass was celebrated in every church in the City, and sermons preached upon the world redeemed.

German Observances—No Out-Door Celebrations—Concerts and Balls.

Easter Sunday (Oster Sonntag) is a day that is generally greatly esteemed among the Germans, especially if it be pleasant weather, but unfortunately yesterday was a very wet and miserable Sunday, and most of the Germanic celebrations had to take place in-doors.

Last evening the New-York Stadt Theatre was thrown open, and a "sacred" concert was also held there, embracing some of the finest German operatic talent. Opposite this theatre were two Gartens at which were also held concerts, and where lager could be obtained in any quantity. Harmonia Garten, in Essex-street, also dispensed music and lager to a large concourse of persons, among whom were many children, and at Michael's Hall, in the same street, the Uhland Bund Singing Society had a concert among themselves and friends, interspersed with dramatic readings, and winding up at midnight with a ball without a special programme. After dusk nearly every lager-beer saloon—and their number is legion—had an impromptu concert, some vocal, others instrumental, and the visitors appeared determined to enjoy themselves in their own way in spite of Excise law and wet weather.

The Day in the Brooklyn Churches.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavorable condition of the weather, Easter Sunday was recognized in Brooklyn by a full attendance at all the churches, and the services in the places of worship of every denomination were of unusual interest, having been specially arranged for the occasion. The altars and pulpits were decorated with a profusion of flowers, arranged in almost every tasteful style imaginable. The sermons were based upon the glorious event which the day commemorated, and the musical features of the exercises were prepared with care, and on a scale of unusual excellence.

Easter Festival with the Newsboys—A Pleasant Day.

The severe rain-storm which prevented thousands from attending the churches yesterday had the effect of greatly increasing the attendance at the services held at the various newsboys' lodging-houses. The boys of the Rivington-street Home had been looking forward to Easter Sunday with great expectations; not so much, we fear, on account of the great event which it commemorates as the attractions it usually provides of a more substantial and material kind. Major Philip Schuyler, a good friend of the boys, had promised them a sumptuous Easter festival, and so they sat down to a dinner last night of the most enjoyable kind. The dining-room was crowded, of course, for, as they said, they "got the whole thing free gratis for nothing without paying a cent." Newsboys, bootblacks, baggage-smashers and numerous nondescripts were assembled in most delightful fellowship. Corned beef, Easter eggs, duly colored, pies, and other good things were discussed with marvelous rapidity. As they left the room their countenances betokened the most sublime satisfaction with themselves and everybody else. There were no "Olivers" "asking for more." Their greatest want was the want of the dance at school—a capacity.

At 7½ o'clock the boys met in the assembly-room where the Easter services were held. The hall was most profusely and beautifully decorated for the occasion with loads of blooming plants from the conservatory of the institution. Crimson and white azaleas, carnations, primroses, spirea, jasmine, roses, fuchsias, begonias and many other plants radiant with blossoms covered all the available space, and gave the room the appearance of a floral arbor in the tropics. The religious exercises were conducted by John Crosby Brown, Esq., who gave a very interesting and instructive lesson on the cleansing of the ten lepers, and also instructed the boys regarding the great event which was being celebrated throughout the whole world. Before retiring, the boys requested the Superintendent to transmit their thanks to Major Schuyler for his kindness in making their Easter Sunday such a pleasant one.

ENGLAND'S PARLIAMENT.

The Extraordinary Scene in the House of Commons.

Sir Charles Dilke in Denunciation of the Cost of Royalty—A General Loss of Temper and no Break.

On Monday, March 18, says the London *Daily News*, in anticipation of Sir C. Dilke's motion with reference to the Civil List, there was a very large attendance in the House of Commons. Few seats were empty, and the galleries, devoted both to members and strangers, were unusually full. The most important notice was the announcement by Mr. Disraeli, that after Easter he shall bring before the House the state of England's relations with America, which was received with cheers. Apropos of a question which Sir J. Pakington addressed to Mr. Cardwell the other evening, Lord C. J. Hamilton made a personal explanation, confessing that he having been misled, had misled his Right Honorable friend. When interrogated by Mr. Horsman, whose question was warmly cheered, Mr. Gladstone declined to give any assurance that no new proposal from America shall be received until Parliament has expressed its opinion upon it, the member for Liskeard intimated that he should today renew his question. After Sir J. Pakington had raised a point of order in regard to the extent to which the answer of a Minister might go, Lord Bury created some sensation by asking the Speaker whether Sir C. Dilke's reported declaration that he was a Republican was not irreconcileable with the oath of allegiance which he had taken as a member of the House. The inquiry was received with loud cheers from the Opposition benches, and Mr. A. Herbert, who rose several times to order, was completely shouted down; but the Speaker ruled that it was no part of his duty to say what was consistent or inconsistent with the oath, and there was a cheer from below the gangway when he added that he could see no violation of the terms of the oath in the terms of the motion of which the honorable Baronet, the member for Chelsea, had given notice. Then Sir C. Dilke rose to move for certain very comprehensive returns as to the Civil List, and was received with a perfect howl from the Opposition benches, despite of which he went on very quietly to state his case to the House, and was in the main listened to with good attention.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S SPEECH.

Sir C. Dilke, on rising, was received with a faint cheer from a few gentlemen about him, and with loud groans from the Opposition. He began by disclaiming all intention of going into the wider question raised by Lord Bury; his aim was to show that Parliament had a general and special right to inquire into the management of the Civil List, and that there ought to be such an inquiry. In support of his first contention, he quoted a variety of precedents, from 1782 downwards—though, even if there were no precedents, Parliament should create one—and he argued that inquiries at the beginning of the reign, when alone they were now made, were insufficient and futile. The object of such an inquiry was not to destroy the vested interests of the holders of sinecures and unnecessary offices, but to prevent new interests being created, and to facilitate the next settlement of the Civil List. But precedents for interfering with the arrangements made at the beginning of the reign had been created by what he called "resumptions by the Crown," such as the sums charged on the Estimates for the conveyance of members of the Royal family, entertaining of Royal guests, the grant of the lodges in the Royal parks to individuals, &c. Passing on to explain the nature of the returns he intended to move for, Sir Charles dwelt on the importance of obtaining correct information as to the expenditure of the Civil List and the savings on it, which, he asserted, could neither legally nor in policy be transferred to the privy purse. On this part of his subject, and for the purpose of illustrating the obscurity and irregularities of the Civil List accounts and the failure of those responsible to comply with the Civil List act, he entered into a lengthy and complicated examination of the Exchequer accounts from the beginning of the reign. Next, he discussed the character of the hereditary revenues, and of the Duchy of Lancaster, maintaining that they are public property, and that the present arrangement is an inconvenient fiction. At this part of his speech, Sir Charles withdrew his statement that the Queen paid no income tax, expressing his regret that he had been misled. He gave various reasons in support of the opportuneness of the inquiry during the present reign—the public belief that the Sovereign had accumulated large savings; the grants to the Princesses, which he asserted were entirely unprecedented; and the secrecy maintained in respect of Royal wills, which made it impossible to ascertain the Sovereign's private fortune. The only two objections to it were the alleged decrease of the Civil List, and the absence of all demands on account of debts; but the first, he asserted, was not true, and the second was irrelevant. Finally, he urged the importance of granting the inquiry in view of the impression which prevailed that under the shadow of the crown large sums were wasted.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

When Sir Charles sat down there was a cry for a division, but Mr. Gladstone rose, and, touching first on the statement that the inquiries into the Civil List at the beginning of the reign were useless, reproached Sir Charles with some warmth for careless investigation into his facts. The Committee which sat at the beginning of this reign had made a careful investigation, and the Civil List showed a very large reduction on the two former reigns. Of Sir Charles' figures, he observed that they left a very confused impression on the mind, and he complained that he had not furnished the Government with particulars, although he had been requested beforehand. To go into the charges arising out of these accounts was quite impossible without notice; but they and his observations about sinecures were equally beside the question, and would not bear the inference which Sir C. Dilke suggested. As to his motion, some portion of the information asked for was already before the House in a different form. But with regard to the new portion, Mr. Gladstone said it was impossible to consider it without referring to the incident in which the motion originated. By the unfortunate speech at Newcastle, Sir Charles had brought the subject into an ill-omened association with proposals to change the form of our Government, which were most repugnant to the great body of the people. In severely condemning the circumstances attending this meeting, Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered, especially when he declared that it was Sir C. Dilke's duty, in his assumed character of "public instructor," to have made it clear to his audience that Parliament was solely responsible for the Civil List, and that the Queen had nothing to do with the settlement of it. To grant the motion would be to propagate a belief in the country that the House of Commons had assented to it in direct reference to the Newcastle speech and as an initiation of the change. To the creation of such an impression the Government was unwilling to contribute. Eulogising Her Majesty's faithful adherence to her compact with the nation, and contrasting it with former times, Mr. Gladstone mentioned that the Queen had since the commencement of her reign spent £600,000 on private pensions, and he urged the evil precedent it would set to future Sovereigns if the people attempted to reopen the life bargain. As a matter of policy and as a matter of grateful duty to the Sovereign, he asked the House to reject the motion, and without further discussion. This last suggestion was loudly cheered.

A CONSEQUENCE OF NEWCASTLE.

The allusion to Sir Charles Dilke's move as a consequence of the Newcastle speech was made in the following terms: "Now, do not think," said Mr. Gladstone, "that I would shield the Treasury of the present or any former Government, but if my honorable friend thinks fit to bring a distinct charge of disobedience to the statute against the Government, I shall be prepared to give such a motion an entirely different mode of reception to that which I wish to give to the motion before us, because I think any charge of this kind demands inquiry by this House. But that was not the main bearing of his speech. Let me consider the bearing of the motion and the speech. Part of the motion refers to matters which are already within the knowledge and possession of Parliament. But that is not the main object of the motion, and my honorable friend did not disguise what was his object. It is to be found in the second branch of the motion—namely, that which relates to information which is new. The honorable baronet holds that the whole matter of the Civil List is open to reconsideration in consequence of the enormous accretion of personal wealth the Sovereign has acquired during the present reign. Now, it is impossible not to bear in mind the circumstances under which his movement took its origin. This motion is inseparably connected with what preceded it. What preceded it? The speech of my honorable friend, of which I know nothing but that it was reported in the newspapers. I must say that speech was peculiarly unfortunate, in one respect above all—that it cast aside the dictates of the commonest prudence, not to speak of dignity and respect; that any man, be he a member of this House or not, (be he a man of education and sense,) if he think it is his duty to descant on the Civil List before a miscellaneous audience, should never cease to impress on the minds of his hearers, the recollection that, with respect to the arrangement of the Civil List, there can be no responsibility whatever, and can be no discredit attaching to the Sovereign, and that it is to Parliament alone the blame or responsibility must attach. I am quite sure that was the intention of my honorable friend. I am also sure that he will admit he did not give on that occasion as full and satisfactory an explanation as he wished. At any rate, the impression was formed, among many of those who heard and read the speech, that the intention of it was to bear more directly upon the personal agency of the Sovereign in the administration of the Civil List, as being more than is compatible with our Parliament or Constitution; and when that impression has once been formed in the public mind in a matter which directly appeals to popular feelings, it is impossible for any subsequent explanation to correct the evil. He has created such an association between this motion and his speech that we cannot overlook it. In that unpopular speech he spoke of the Sovereign needlessly and wastefully consuming the earnings of the people, and he thought it necessary to liberate his conscience by declaring his belief in the expediency of a change in the form of government. That is a subject most repugnant to the views of the great majority of his countrymen. Taking into view the circumstances attending the origin of the movement, we should, by acceding to this motion, do much to propagate and sustain the belief in the country that we did it in deference to the views he expressed at Newcastle, and that this was the initiation of the change which my honorable friend does not disavow his desire to see. Such an effect upon the public mind we are not prepared to take any share in producing, and therefore we could not agree to meet the motion otherwise than by a direct negative." Mr. Gladstone concluded: "Without attempting to enter further into details, many of which cannot affect the main issue, I may say that on every ground, both of the particular circumstances and the unhappy circumstances under which this motion is brought forward, and likewise on the ground of sound and general policy—I may almost venture to add our grateful duty toward a sovereign who dwells in the hearts of the people—I earnestly trust that the House may be disposed to think that the discussion which has taken place is, perhaps, even already sufficient for the honorable member's purpose, and may meet with a negative voice the motion he has made."

A STORMY SCENE.

Mr. A. Herbert here rose to address the House, amid loud cries of "Divide."

Lord G. Hamilton asked if the honorable gentleman, the member from Nottingham, had seconded the motion by taking off his hat—[laughter]—and whether he was entitled to address the House.

An honorable Member—For God's sake let him speak.

The Speaker's observations in reply were inaudible.

Mr. Herbert then proceeded to address the House, but at every word was met by cries of "Divide," groans and laughter. For some time he spoke in monosyllables, and was understood to say that he should continue speaking until many of the honorable Members chose to go to dinner, when there would be sufficient silence for him to speak. [Cries of "Divide."]

The Speaker appealed for order.

Mr. Herbert then continued: He was sorry that his honorable friend the member for Chelsea had not been more guarded in his speech at Newcastle, because it had led to the supposition that he had made a personal attack upon the Sovereign. Such, he was sure, was not the intention of the honorable baronet. In seconding the motion he (Mr. Herbert) would deeply regret if it should be supposed that he held any belief that her Majesty had not acted in a manner that had justly endeared her to her people; but what he wished to state, with the greatest distinction and frankness, was this, that in his opinion we have not the best form of Government we could have for the country. ["Oh, oh," and cries of "Divide."] He had no hesitation in saying that he considered the Republican—(Loud cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter)—form of Government to be a better and more reasonable form than the monarchical. [Renewed cries of "Divide, divide," and confusion.] He had listened to the remarks of the Prime Minister, and it reminded him of an old saying, that "threatened men live long." The right honorable gentleman had denounced the statement of the honorable Baronet, but he had failed to destroy the whole fabric of his argument. It seemed to him that he had left the great body of his friend's argument untouched. It was true that the honorable gentleman did not send them the information which they wished for, but he (Mr. Herbert) must say that on looking at the motion, it appeared to be so full, and spoke so much for itself, that to his mind no further information was required.

An honorable member here moved that the House be counted, and the Conservative benches were nearly vacated. There were, however, forty members present, and

Mr. Herbert proceeded, amidst renewed cries of "Divide, divide," and derision. His honorable friend had stated that he doubted very much whether the savings were legal, and he wished to divide the Civil List into two classes.

An honorable member here again moved that the House be counted, but there being more that forty members present, the speaker continued.

Mr. Herbert alluded still further to the question of savings, when a third count was called for.

A general rush, chiefly from the Conservative side of the House, took place; but the number remaining considerably exceeded forty.

Lord G. Hamilton called attention to the presence of strangers, whereupon

The Speaker ordered the strangers to withdraw.

The galleries were accordingly cleared at 8:05. At the end of about an hour "strangers" were readmitted, and the House was then found to be engaged in dividing on the question of the adjournment of the House. It was understood that Mr. Herbert had talked nearly the whole time, and that Mr. Mundella had said a few words against the resolutions. The motion to adjourn having been beaten by 261 to 23, Mr. Fawcett said that though a year ago he might have voted for the motion, now that it was associated with the Newcastle speech, which he thoroughly disapproved, he should vote against it. The question of republicanism ought not to be raised on a miserable haggle over the cost of the Queen's household.

Mr. Liddel protested against a remark of Mr. Fawcett, that the Conservatives had attempted to stifle discussion. They had listened in silence to Sir Charles Dilke, and it was only when Mr. Herbert rose, who had no connection with the question, that the interruptions began.

The House then divided on the motion, and it found two supporters only, (beside the two tellers,) the numbers being 276 to 2. The result was cheered from both sides.

"SECRET" PROCEEDINGS.

The *Daily Telegraph* prints the subjoined description of the scene in the House during the absence of reporters as which had been furnished to it by an eye-witness: Mr. Herbert continued in a strain of strong invective, but was totally inaudible to the members of the House, who had by this time assembled in large numbers behind the Speaker's chair, where they gave vent to their disapprobation in wild discordant cries, among which it was easy to detect a very good imitation of cock-crowing in a voice very similar to that of an Hibernian baronet. Eventually Mr. Herbert pledged himself that he would not detain the House more than five minutes on condition of their listening to him, and Mr. Headlam, crossing over to the Opposition benches, timed the honorable gentleman by a watch, which he openly held in his hand. Mr. Herbert proceeded to denounce the Civil List system as being extravagant, and warned the House that the country would draw their own conclusions from the manner in which honorable members had refused to hear him. An extravagant Civil List, he said, at all times exercised a bad influence on society. Here he was again met by loud cries of "divide," and a scene of the greatest confusion prevailed. In the midst of this Mr. Headlam warmly rebuked the honorable gentleman for not fulfilling his pledge, and then there was more cock-crowing and disorder among the members crowded in the vicinity of the chair. Presently Mr. Dodson advanced to the table, when the House was hushed to silence. In dignified terms he drew attention to the cries that had come from behind the chair, which, he said, were not consistent with the dignity of the British House of Commons. The scene he had witnessed gave him the greatest pain and apprehension. He appealed for order, and was met by loud cheers on both sides of the House. The Speaker hereupon rose, and said that he had certainly heard sounds which were very unusual in that House, but he could not discover whence they came. Mr. Herbert then essayed to conclude his observations and was heard to say that the refusal of the papers would have an effect that it was not desirable to produce. The scene that evening would do more to increase a Republican feeling in the country than anything else. After this, Mr. Mundella, in energetic and powerful language, regretted that the House had declined to hear the statements of the two honorable members; at the same time, however, he repudiated having any sympathy with them in the motion they had brought forward. The House, he was grieved to say, had assumed an aspect worthy only of an Assembly on the other side of the Channel. He trusted that such a state of things would never occur again. It savored of persecution, and the great masses of the country would so interpret it. He disagreed with the proposer and seconder of the motion, and thought the scene they had witnessed would tend to elevate them to positions they did not deserve. If Sir Charles Dilke's object was to carry out economy, why did he not attack the granting of large and important sums, instead of coming to the House and endeavoring to carry out narrow, contemptible, and petty economies—such as the clothing of trumpeters and other servants of the royal household? Both honorable members would do well to devote the courage they possessed to dealing with real grievances; but, if their intention was not to promote economy, then it was to bring about organic changes, which would not be at all desirable. He hoped, however, that the House, having regard to its own dignity, would allow their arguments to be heard, and reported to the country. Following this speaker, Mr. Newdegate rose, and with his usual ponderosity and slow phraseology, expressed regrets of much the same character. He reminded the House of the necessity of honorable members carrying on its business with dignity, and he confirmed the statement of the Prime Minister that Sir Charles Dilke had not chosen to retract one word he had said to the effect that he was in favor of a Republic. That he, (Mr. Newdegate)

[OATH] conceived to be the intention of his motion. If the Honorable Baronet desired a Republic, he would perhaps propose a repeal of the oath of allegiance. Mr. Dillwyn followed, and moved the adjournment of the debate, observing that he should decline to discuss anything whatever during the absence of reporters from the House. The reporters were soon afterward admitted, and the business proceeded in the ordinary form.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday afternoon Michael J. Reilly was knocked down by John Raynor, opposite French's Hotel.

James Doyle fell overboard at the foot of Watts-street early yesterday morning, and was rescued from drowning by a boatman.

Jacob Boorham was locked up in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for stealing an $80 watch, from Adam Guier, of Yorkville.

Justice Scott yesterday committed for trial Patrick Donovan and Francis Gaffney, who were caught stealing a coil of rope from the brig *Virginia*.

John Welch was committed yesterday by Justice Hogan on a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of an unknown woman in Washington Market.

Catharine Schwartz, aged thirty-one, of No. 160 Third-street, and John Koppel, aged thirty-nine, of No. 306 East Fifty-ninth-street, died suddenly last evening.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Adolph Lylle was committed for stealing $72 worth of clothing from his boarding-master, Henry Oehler, No. 140 Seventh-avenue.

Wm. Burns was committed yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, for having at an early hour yesterday morning assaulted and robbed Louis Lowe, of Long Island, while intoxicated in Water-street.

George Willett, a negro, on Saturday night entered the jewelry-store of Louis Schneider, No. 118 Spring-street, and stole a gold watch. He was committed by Justice Cox.

David Orr, aged fifteen, fell into the excavation for a sewer at One Hundred and Tenth-street and Third-avenue, and was rescued from drowning by Officer Green, of the Harlem Police.

The steam-ships *Baltic* and *City of Brooklyn* both reached this port yesterday, having left Liverpool on March 21, and Queenstown on March 22. The mails are later by three days than those at hand on Saturday by the *Deutschland*.

A portion of the trunk and left hand of a human body were found in the street in front of No. 208 Seventh-avenue, yesterday, by Patrolman Keller, of the Sixteenth Precinct. They had the appearance of having been in the hands of medical students.

The thirteenth annual report of the St. Luke's Hospital Association of the Church of the Incarnation shows that $1,746 13 has been disbursed, and that twenty-three beneficiaries have been received, of which twelve have been discharged as cured and four as improved.

At the Cosmopolitan Conference meeting, yesterday, Col. Denny presiding, the Chairman announced that for the first time in this country the people were allowed to use their own public buildings, as the Board of Aldermen have passed a law that on the application of two or more respectable citizens, the free use of either of the nine court-houses of this City will be given.

BROOKLYN.

Early yesterday morning the residence of W. W. Wellenburg, No. 34 North Second-street, was robbed of $600 worth of clothing by burglars.

Stephen Whallen, while returning to his residence in Humboldt-street, on Saturday night, stepped off the front platform of a Flushing-avenue car, and fell on the track, the fore wheel passing over his head, killing him instantly.

Patrick Flynn and Geo. Wills, two "striking" painters, tried to compel a party of fellow-craftsmen to abandon their work on Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Clinton and Joralemon streets. The Police arrested them.

It has become a custom for young men to go through the streets at night crying false alarms of accidents, murders, &c., in order to sell pretended "extras." On Saturday night a gentleman in South Brooklyn caused two to be arrested on a charge of obtaining money from him on false pretenses.

About 9 o'clock last evening, Ellen Costello, residing in Vanderbilt-avenue, near St. Mark's-place, was given in charge of the Police violently insane. When the officers reached the house they found her struggling with her husband, whom she was attempting to injure with a large knife.

Capt. Smith, of the First Precinct Police, on Saturday night, arrested Wm. S. Cook and Chas. Judd, of No. 202 Fulton-street, for violating the law prohibiting lotteries. The parties were dealers in photographic cards and chromos. The cards were disposed of at twenty-five cents each, and the purchaser became entitled to select a large picture for one dollar extra. On Saturday night prizes of money were substituted for the pictures, and the two proprietors were arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbytery of Long Island will meet at Southampton Tuesday, April 2.

A straight Temperance ticket for four town officers has been nominated at Southold, with J. O. Tuthill for Supervisor.

Hon. Henry A. Reeves, late member of Congress from the First District, is a candidate for Supervisor of Riverhead.

To-morrow the election in Long Island City will be a very exciting one. There are two tickets nominated, the Democratic headed by H. S. De Be Noise, and the bolting Democratic headed by A. D. Ditmars, which latter has been indorsed by the Republicans and by the Temperance organization.

A petition has been prepared and is being extensively circulated, praying that Congress will order the survey of Horton's Point, with the view of erecting a break-water at that point. With the exception of Hell Gate, the passage of the Sound opposite this point is the most dangerous between New-York and the ocean.

The apportionment of the school money for the several towns of Suffolk County is: Brookhaven, $6,609 77; Huntington, $4,567 24; Southold, $3,835 92; Southampton, $3,929 42; Islip, $2,904 17; Riverhead, $2,424 42; Babylon, $1,819 63; Smithtown, $1,616 78; East Hampton, $923 87; Shelter Island, $292 54. Total, $28,218 76.

STATEN ISLAND.

The amount of school money for Smithold is $3,835 92.

The Republicans of Southampton have renominated Wm. R. Post for Supervisor.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford is to deliver an address at Orient on Decoration Day.

The Staten Island Railroad Company have gone into liquidation, it is said, and Mr. N. F. Meyers, the receiver, will take formal charge today. The boats are still running.

There are twenty-four cases on the calender for the Circuit Court, and five for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which convene today at Richmond. Judge Barnard and Associate Judge Metcalf will preside.

NEW-JERSEY.

The ice has left the Hackensack River, and navigation will be resumed during the present week.

Rev. Mr. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, will preach in the Broad-street Baptist Church, of Elizabeth, N. J., this evening, at which time the ordinance of baptism will be administered.

The Spring term of the Bergen County Courts commences today. Judge Bedle, having postponed the further hearing of the Jersey City indictments until the May term, will preside.

Indignant Hackmen—Appealing to the Police Commissioners for Protection—A New Organization.

Yesterday a well-attended meeting of the hackmen of this City took place at Flyn's Hall, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, to form an organization to be called the Hackmen's Protective Association. Over 200 members were enrolled. The following were chosen officers: Michael Short, President; John Goodman, Vice-President; I. Geary, Treasurer, and James Edwards, Secretary; Executive Committee—George Flanaghan, Edward Doyle, Bernard Duffy, George Hillyer, Thomas Hunter and John Goodman; Sergeant-at-Arms—Richard White. A committee was also appointed to draw up by-laws and constitution, and it was agreed that the initiation fee should be, for owners of coaches $5, and for drivers $1.

Mr. Short addressed the meeting and related the cruel hardships he had undergone at the hands of Sergeant McCulloch, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, and said that Mr. Charles Spencer had been engaged to act on behalf of the hackmen in maintaining what they considered their right in standing in the mud-gutter fronting the entrance of the Grand Central Depot. He stated that he and other hackmen had been insulted and abused by Mr. McCulloch, and four times arrested while engaged in their avocation. A long series of resolutions were drawn up denouncing Mr. McCulloch for arresting them without cause and a committee appointed to wait upon the Police Commissioners this afternoon.

Several of those present spoke of cruelty and insults received at the hands of the Sergeant without just cause. A number of affidavits have been prepared for the Police Commissioners by the alleged victims.

Havana Weekly Markets.

Havana, March [illegible].—Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 364,000 boxes and 20,000 hhds. Receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 62,000 boxes and 5,400 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 41,000 boxes and 4,300 hhds., including 17,000 boxes and 3,800 hhds. to the United States. All qualities slightly declined, market dull, holders unwilling to make concessions. Little speculative inquiry, owing to the holidays and the decline in New-York. Private advices are more unfavorable than public. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9¾@10 reals ₩ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 11@13½ reals ₩ arrobe. Molasses Sugar, 8@9¼ reals for Nos. 7 to 10. Molasses firm; Clayed, 5½@6 reals ₩ keg; Muscovado, 5½@6¾ reals ₩ keg. At outports Muscovadoes opened firm but closed dull; speculators would have to be made to sell. Bacon quiet. Butter quiet. Flour weak at $13 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Hams weak. Lard nominal; in kegs, $16 25; in tins, $17 25@$18 50 ₩ quintal. Tallow, $13 75@$14 25 ₩ quintal. Wax in fair demand; Yellow, $9 50@$10 ₩ arrobe; White, $12 50@$13 ₩ arrobe. Honey firm at 6@6½ reals ₩ gallon. Lumber—White Pine, $[illegible] ₩ M. Cooperage and Naval Stores unchanged. Freights active; vessels in demand for the United States; to northern and southern ports in the United States, ₩ box of Sugar, $1 50@$1 75; ₩ hogshead of Sugar, $[illegible]; ₩ hogshead of Molasses, $4 25@$4 75; to Falmouth and orders, 35s.@40s. ₩ ton. Exchange—On United States 60 days, currency, par; short sight, 1@2½ premium; On London, [illegible] premium. On Paris, [illegible] premium.

[Advertisement.]

A.—The New Charter, as amended, does not contain a clause rendering it legal to walk the streets bareheaded. Just as long as Knox manufactures his elegant Hats, so long will people be eager to wear them. Sensible people always buy their hats at No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—W. H. Bonotham, J. Mackillop, W. A. Hay, J. Davy, R. Brown, C. Latsel, W. Hall and lady, Miss E. Dillon, J. D. Reed, W. Southwick, J. Dennis, C. Battens, O. Oliver, O. Unna, C. Gerlach, J. O'Brien, E. Ruelsen, D. H. Charles, Mrs. H. Officer, J. Krotoscher, C. Duivenee, M. Oliver, H. H. Whalley, R. Sterling, J. Hadfield.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Rev. John Doherty, J. B. O'Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. Boote, A. A. Vantine, E. S. Mawson, Geo. Kent, W. Erskine, H. Tyser, J. L. Kirkland, W. H. Slaughter, Mrs. Slaughter, W. N. Armstrong, H. S. Hewitt, W. Foster, Cecil Denny, W. Gardener, Geo. Tapscott, Jno. Haley, J. R. Bowe, A. Ash, Mr. Penders, James Murray, J. Jones, A. Drysdale.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Henry Keller, D. R. Stockwell, J. R. [illegible] wife and child, Ed. De Bernadore, Jas. M. Graham and wife, R. A. Johnson, Rev. J. M. Lockwood, W. E. [illegible] and wife, S. J. Smith, B. Pope and wife, A. W. Pope, Miss J. Boyd, Chas. Dexter and wife, Henry D. Law, R. A. Nelson, Dr. J. W. Wilkey, S. D. Stone, M. Tuttle and wife, F. A. Fitzgerald, Miss Dent, Wm. Cole, L. R. Tuttle and wife, E. Apple, Mrs. C. Patterson, W. Chambers, and others in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:45 | Sun sets.....6:24 | Moon rises...1:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:28 | Gov. Island..2:40 | Hell Gate....4:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 31.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool March 21 and Queenstown 22, with mdse. and 985 passengers to John G. Dale. March 24, 519 miles W. of West Fastnet, passed ship Durham, (Br.,) hence for London; 30th, at 11 A. M., 264 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an Allen steam-ship, bound E.; same date, at 4 P. M., off Nantucket, ship Chas. H. Marshall, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol March 12, with mdse. and 190 passengers to E. R. Morgan's Sons. Had strong westerly winds up to the Banks, from thence fine weather. March 28, on George's Shoals, spoke fishing schr. Henry W. Daniels. The A. had one death on the passage, an infant.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston March 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. March 30, at 12 A. M., lat. 37 18, met steam-ship Moro Castle, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah March 28, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool March 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 337 passengers to J. H. Sparks.

Steam-ship Equator, McLellan, New-Orleans March 21, and the Bar 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had strong N. E. winds and heavy sea; no date lat. 32, lon. 37, spoke bark R. A. Allen, from New-Orleans, for Antwerp; lat. 31 30, lon. 76, experienced a heavy N. E. gale lasting forty-eight hours, wind veering S. E., and back to N. E.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah March 28, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Ship Nevada, (of Boston,) Lunt, Batavia Dec. 17, with coffee and sugar to F. Baker. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 29, and crossed the Equator March 1, in lon. 30 W. Had moderate weather to Bermuda, from thence 15 ds. with strong N. E. and N. W. gales. Feb. 1, Carl Kroffman, a native of Prussia, died and was buried at sea.

Ship Hudson, Knight, London, Feb. 10, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Ontario, Mitchell, London, Jan. 24, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Nicaragua, (Nic.,) Clark, Palermo Dec. 21, and Gibraltar Jan. 30, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Strout Bros. Took the southern passage, and had strong westerly winds until we got the N. E. trades; had very light N. E. winds and calms up to lat. 32 30, lon. 67, from thence strong N. and N. W. gales; March 27, off Chincoteague, saw a vessel's mast with cross-trees, apparently but a short time in that condition.

Bark Lutchen, (Nor.,) Post, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; stove bulwarks.

Bark Daphne, (Nor.,) Olsen, Liverpool 79 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Made the Southern passage, and had N. W. and W. gales; lost and split sails, and stove bulwarks.

Bark Argonaut, (N. G.,) Steengraffe, Bremen 63 ds., with mdse. to Hermann Koop & Co. Took the northern passage, and had a continuation of strong westerly gales throughout.

Bark Inca, (N. G.,) Wendshorst, Bremen Dec. 17, with mdse. to Hermann Koop & Co. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Brig Lavinia, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglas, Palermo 55 ds., with fruit to Jno. E. Devlin & Co—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 7. Had variable weather; was 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Queen of Beauty, (Br.,) Dunn, Bahia 41 ds., with rosewood and sugar to Bowring & Archibald. Had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras, from thence 5 ds. with strong W. and N. W. gales.

Brig Clara J. Adams, of Quebec, McFadden, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co. Had a succession of strong gales from S. E. to N. W. and was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; March 26 experienced a severe hurricane from S. E. to N. W., lasting 6 hours.

Brig Rabboni, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Palermo 102 ds., and Gibraltar 80 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and calms to lat. 32, lon. 74, from thence N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig S. P. Smith, (of Bangor,) Dodge, Malaga 88 ds., with fruit to [illegible]—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Made the southern passage and had westerly gales; has been 16 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Brig Surf, Thompson, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co. Has had N. W. and N. E. gales for last 8 ds.; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Daylight, (of Bath,) McFadden, Baracoa 15 ds., with fruit to C. H. Griffin—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, (of Brookhaven,) Squires, Humacoa, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to Hicks and Tabing—vessel to A. Abbot. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Abbott, Trinidad, Port Spain, 22 ds., with sugar to H. Trobridge's Sons. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Bright Star, (of St. John, N. B.,) Roberts, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Demarar, 18 ds., with sugar, molasses and 2 passengers to Erwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, and from thence 5 ds. with heavy N. W. winds.

Schr. Monadnock, (of Boston,) Hammond, St. Johns, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, from thence 12 ds. with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Fitch, Smith, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Jas. Jewett, Davis, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Ida Ella, Wilbur, Pembroke, with lumber to master.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Cold Spring, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. Romeo, Mathews, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. A. Hoyt, Townsend, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Willie Irving, Robbins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Weeks, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Flanders, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lanphear, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Gurney, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Bell, Wareham, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Hydrangea, Chase, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie E. Safford, Powell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. E. Anderson, Wheatly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. G. Farr, Cornwall, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Endicott, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Tirrell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Jameson, Hall, Rockland, with stone to Bridges Co.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cora Geede, Pierce, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Price, ——, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Dictator, Kelly, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Rayner, New-Haven.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Harwin, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Fall River.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hodgdon, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. Henrietta, Crowell, New-London.

Schr. Mary Isabel, Samuels, Newport.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Somas, New-Bedford.

Schr. Samuel N. Smith, Conary, Tisbury.

Schr. John Shay, Fisher, Providence.

Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, Providence.

Schr. J. T. Weaver, Newton, Providence.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Terry, Providence.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Providence.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Doyle, Providence.

Schr. Ann. Marshall, Providence.

Schr. Nathaniel Stevens, ——, Boston.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Wareham.

Schr. John Metler, Clements, Wareham.

Schr. Boston, Burgess, Stamford.

Schr. Thos. Hull, Brown, Stonington.

Schr. Josephine, Fuller, Dennis.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Roanoke, Cook, Taunton.

Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.

Schr. Whistler, Kidd, Taunton.

BELOW—Ship Chas. H. Marshall, Marshall, from Liverpool Feb. 2, with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh E. S. E., [illegible].

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March [illegible].—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore; ships Galatea, from Manila; Republic, from Liverpool, with damage to sails and rigging; Gamecock, from New-York; barks Unison, from Pascagoula; [illegible], from Messina; Continental, from [illegible]; Robert Godfrey, from Troon; Spark from Mayaguez; J. E. Chase, from New-Orleans; brigs [illegible], from Matanzas; Moroney, from Mobile.

KEY WEST, March 31.—The schr. Nellie Crowell, from New-York [illegible] ... and put in, leaky, [illegible] body, and with loss of [illegible] and jibboom.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 30.—Arr. steamer Game Cock, from New-York, for Boston, in tow of the steam-tug U. S. Grant; steamer Mercedita, (U. S.,) from a cruise, went to the assistance of brig [illegible], of Liverpool, N. S., from New-York, for Halifax, this morning, at 3 o'clock, from before reported ashore on Hedge Fence. She is so hard aground that the steamer could not start her. The brig will now remove a portion of her cargo into lighters, when the Mercedita will make another effort to haul her off. The Rescue will [illegible] ... Ida J. (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B.; ... [illegible] ... phia; Hepsabeth, Boston, for Virginia; ... Wellfleet, for Virginia; Christie Johnson do. for New-York; James Jewett, Belfast, for Baltimore. Sailed all before reported except ship Game Cock, schrs. Wm. Penn and Ida J.

Spoken, &c.

March 27, by schr. Harriet Brewster, in lat. 37, lon. 73, schr. Omaha, from Cape Hayti for New-York.

Feb. 12, by bark Daphne, in lat. 30 50, lon. 17, bark Frey, (Norw.,) from Messina, for Philadelphia; 16th, lat. 29 38, lon. 36 40, bark Vaillante Basque, (Fr.,) bound S.; March 14, lat. 38, lon. 65, bark Marie, (Fr.,) from Guadaloupe, for New-York.

March 12, by bark Nicaragua, in lat. 22 57, lon. 60 04, schr. Marian Gage, from Philadelphia, for ——, 12 ds. out; lat. 37, lon. 74 04, schr. Margie, (of Eastport,) McFadden, from Matanzas, for Philadelphia.

March 18, by schr. Monadnock, in lat. 29 30, lon. 72 20, bark Helen Sands, (of Bath,) from Antwerp, for Savannah.

Foreign Ports.

TRINIDAD, March 9.—In port, bark Reindeer and brig Daniel Trowbridge loading for New-York.

HUMACOA, March 12.—In port, schrs. F. W. Arnes, Adhorn, wtg. cargo; Isabella, for Philadelphia 5 ds.

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UNION-SQUARE,
SILVERSMITHS.
STERLING SILVERWARE—925-1000 FINE.
FORKS AND SPOONS—AT FIXED PRICES PER OUNCE.
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SHIRTS,
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MADE TO ORDER FROM
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For further particulars see Baltimore *Sun*, *Gazette*, and *American* of March 25, 27, 29; April 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10.
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BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., removed to No. 283 Water-st.

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CARVED WOOD GOODS,
CABINET OF GAMES,
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WALTHAM WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
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